The New-York Times.

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STRANGE AND TRUE.

Although from thirty to forty people visit our office daily, and have from one to twenty teeth extracted with the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, all declaring that they have experienced no pain whatever; that the sensation of the gas was delightful, &c., yet every now and then one comes in and asks, "Do you really take out teeth without pain, without any pain at all?" The answer is, "We certainly do. You will not even know when your teeth are drawn. If we give you any pain we will charge you nothing for the operation."

As evidence that we can and do perform this, we refer to the following persons who have tested the matter at our office, and with over

4,000 OTHERS!!

have signed with their own hands our certificate scroll, certifying to the fact.

J. Kilpatrick, Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.
J. [illegible], Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.
George Jones, N. Y. Times.
[illegible], N. Y. Tribune.
[illegible], U. S. N.
Edmund Coffin.
A. A. Howard, M. D.
John H. Johnston, M. D.
[illegible] Hollick, M. D.
[illegible] Sands.
Wm. [illegible] Wallace.
[illegible] Willis.
[illegible] Willis, Jr.
J. H. Palmer.
W. S. Gilman, Jr.
John [illegible] Whitney.
[illegible] Curtis.
John Palmer.
[illegible] Roberts, Jr.
D. B. Hadden.
[illegible] C. Jones, M. D.
Frank H. Ellis.
Halsey W. Knapp.
Richard Tweed.
W. [illegible] Robertson.
[illegible] Wells.
[illegible] Foster.
J. B. Youmans.
[illegible] J. Drake.
Charles R. Cozzens.
George H. Arnold.
W. A. Badeau.
[illegible] Gonzales.
J. W. Scott, M. D.
[illegible] G. W. Bowers.
Geo. H. Snyder.
[illegible] Munger.
[illegible] Hibbard.
[illegible] (dentist,)
George [illegible] Jones.
Amos Herrick, Jr.
Homer Franklin.
Francis S. Street.
A. J. Williamson.
E. D. [illegible], U. S. N.
A. H. [illegible].
Joseph Leon.
[illegible] W. Kingsley, (dentist,)
Henry B. Colby, U. S. N.,
[illegible] Littlejohn, U. S. N.,
George W. Evans.
Austin Sherman.
Thomas L. Harris.
Charles W. Waters.
W. B. Royce, M. D.,
Wm. H. Pease, U. S. N.,
Rev. Chas. C. Painter,
Rev. [illegible] Babbitt,
Rev. D. M. Emerson,
[illegible] C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.,
John J. Mitchell, M. D.,
J. Gurney,
M. N. Knowlton, U. S. N.,
[illegible] A. Morse,
Wm. V. Roby,
Henry Scroder,
M. A. Austin,
Wm. H. Jones,
Joseph H. Gardner,
M. G. Mazzocchi,
R. W. Willis,
Charles H. Neilson,
Robert W. Thompson,
Thomas B. Mills,
A. Waters,
Joseph Wood,
V. Aldridge,

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff.
Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Mrs. Rev. B. Loomis.
Mrs. George Oesterman.
Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
Mrs. Rev. Dr. H. Crosby.
Mrs. Hugh Maxwell.
Mrs. Jas. P. Harker.
Mrs. S. M. Beard.
Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Mrs. C. W. Adams.
Mrs. H. Snyder.
Mrs. E. Payne.
Mrs. Geo. H. Norton.
Mrs. James H. Mills.
Mrs. Rev. Wm. Meikle.
Mrs. Geo. H. Bates.
Mrs. Geo. O. Tracey.
Mrs. Charles Widdifield.
Miss Emma Pike.
Mrs. Sarah Tyler.
Mrs. F. V. Wilson.
Miss Clara Moore.
Mrs. Isaac T. Reeve.
Mrs. J. T. Hoyt.
Mrs. George B. Leach.
Mrs. Jane French.
Miss Auguste Ward.
Mrs. S. L. Allen.
Mrs. M. N. H. See.
Miss M. Shortell.
Miss Lizzie Ball.
Miss Emma Harris.
Mrs. E. Pratt.
Mrs. B. Terwilliger.
Mrs. Benj. Wheeler.
Miss Mary C. Leonard.
Mrs. Alfred C. Bernay.
Mrs. J. F. Lippitt.
Mrs. Julia Beach.
Mrs. N. Babcock.
Mrs. G. W. Lee.
Mrs. Sarah Devoe.
Miss Emma Frost.
Miss Ella Nostrand.
Miss Bell Strain.
Mrs. Geo. B. Austin.
Miss Sarah J. Curran.
Mrs. S. J. Allen.
Miss Ida M. Smith.
Mrs. C. E. Ammerman.
Miss Grace Esterbrook.
Mrs. W. S. Williams.
Miss Carrie L. Seaman.
Mrs. E. Pratt.
Mrs. A. P. Smith.
Mrs. S. A. Provost.
Mrs. H. B. Todd.
Miss Hattie Knapp.
Miss F. M. Cooper.
Mrs. W. A. Fitch.
Miss Fanny Lane.
Mrs. S. Evans.
Mrs. Wm. S. Johnson.
Mrs. O. D. Archer.
Mrs. G. Schirmer.
Miss Emma Doggett.
Miss Fanny Ingersoll.
Mrs. Wm. J. Pell, Jr.
Mrs. Dr. Bliven.
Miss Flora Middleton.
Mrs. G. H. Hansell.
Mrs. M. P. Duncombe.
Miss S. Bogart.
Miss Marie Dawson.

AND 8,357 OTHERS.

The original roll can be seen at our office table.

That it is more a pleasure than pain to have teeth extracted under the influence of the gas, the following sentences have been selected, which patients have written opposite their names:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream." By a Foreign Minister of State.

"Came from Hudson. Would come from England."

"Bless the Lord. O, my nerves."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Sally! Never told the truth but once: that's just now."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."

"My second operation with the gas; have tried ether; most earnestly recommend the nitrous oxide."

"I bless the doctor who sent us here."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Operation perfectly sublime."

"Was weak and nervous; received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I indorse all written above."

"Would not believe it."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"It is all that is claimed for it."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

"My three (charitable) grinders have gone to Dickens, and I am no longer Oliver Twist—all of a twist."

"Well worth all that can be said for it."

"Went to the opera."

"Me, your teeth are out. Are they?"

"Felt perfectly happy during the operation."

"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."

"Hail Columbia! The greatest discovery of the age."

"None but the most agreeable sensations."

"Taken out without my knowing it."

"Very pleasant indeed."

"Harmless, reliable and without pain."

"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equaled by the pleasure of its use."

"Owe life to Dr. Colton."

"Delighted with the operation."

"Ought to have a gold medal."

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"Have taken chloroform and ether; could not be induced to take it again, as it nearly killed me. Dr. Colton's gas was perfectly delightful; had six teeth out without the least pain, and now feel as well as ever—try it."

"Absolutely no pain, I swear it."

"Coming again."

"This beats my chloroform." (From a dentist.)

"A very fine operation."

"Not the least pain—rather pleasant."

"I thank the Lord for this discovery. I was perfectly unconscious."—By a dentist.

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."

"I am paid well for coming 200 miles."

"Dr. Colton beats Heller."

And hundreds more of a similar character. The originals of the above can be seen at our office.

The following eloquent letter was a voluntary offering by the author:

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

From the Bradford (Towanda, Penn.) Argus, Aug. 31.

Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the "Cooper Union." It is "all very fine" to enter this pleasant reception-room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—"aye, there's the rub." But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature—"Will it kill us?" A pleasant laugh and assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating-room, with our two accompanying friends, (the fair face of the one rivaling the hue of driven snow,) with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider. Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair engaged in pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous-looking black bag between our lips. Two pairs of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant laid assuring on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by in grand measures and long drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of their Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their "ceaseless nevermore." Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong, yet painless wrench. "Your teeth are out," say three kind voices, but we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors, a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

MARY N. ROCKWELL.

HOMŒOPATHIC INFIRMARY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The patient to whom you administered the nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic for the removal of the carcinomatous parotid gland on Wednesday, at my clinic, is doing finely. No ill effects whatever followed the use of the gas.

From the fact that rapid and complete anæsthesia, and no headache, vomiting or other unpleasant symptoms result from its use, I am of the opinion that it will shortly supersede the use of chloroform and ether in most of the operations in surgery.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.

To Dr. G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Dr. Colton has given the gas for six severe surgical operations in New-York, which resulted as favorably as the above.

How many thousands there are who suffer from neuralgia and general ill health, caused by decayed or ulcerated teeth, and who would gladly have a new set, if they could only realize how painless and pleasant the operation of extracting with the gas.

There are four important advantages in the gas over ether and chloroform:

First—It is perfectly harmless, and can be breathed by the most nervous, delicate and infirm.

Second—Enough can be administered with safety to produce entire insensibility to pain.

Third—The whole time occupied in breathing the gas, extracting the teeth, (from 1 to 12,) and returning to entire consciousness, does not occupy more than three minutes.

Fourth—The gas never produces nausea or sickness, so common with ether and chloroform.

We are now using 200 gallons of gas per day, and, consequently, always have it on hand fresh. This is one reason of our success.

We have given the gas to over 8,000 patients without the first accident or unpleasant result.

We can and do draw teeth without pain.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association,
Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute, New-York.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Position of the Constitutional Amendment.

Official Notice of its Ratification in Twenty-three States.

Informal Notice from Three Other States.

Notice of Its Rejection by Three States.

No Information from the Remaining Seven States.

Our Minister to Mexico Receiving Instructions.

No Developments Concerning the House Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 10.

THE POSITION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Official information has been received at the Department of State of the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution upon the subject of slavery by the Legislatures of the State of

Illinois,	New-York,
Rhode Island,	Connecticut,
Michigan,	West Virginia,
Massachusetts,	New-Hampshire,
Ohio,	Maryland,
Missouri,	Vermont,
Maine,	Louisiana,
Pennsylvania,	Arkansas,
Wisconsin,	Tennessee,
Nevada,	South Carolina and
Minnesota,	Virginia.
Kansas,	

These make twenty-three States. Telegraphic information has been received of the adoption of the Amendment by the three States of

North Carolina,	Georgia, and
Alabama.	

No information of any kind has been received of its adoption or rejection by

Indiana,	Iowa,
California,	Oregon,
Florida,	Mississippi, or
Texas.	

Official intelligence of its rejection by the Legislatures of

Kentucky,	Delaware, and
New-Jersey.	

Has also been received. Immediately after the passage of the resolutions by Congress, an attested copy of the amendment was forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Governor of each State, and some time ago the Secretary also sent a circular to the Governors, reminding them of the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, to give public notice when the amendment shall have been ratified by the requisite number of States. From this it will be seen how desirable it is that the States which have not reported or decided upon the matter should lose no time in doing so.

It is expected that, within a very short time, a sufficient additional number of notifications will arrive to warrant the President's proclamation declaring slavery forever abolished in the United States.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN was for a long time in consultation with Secretary SEWARD yesterday on the subject of affairs connected with the Mexican mission.

THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker COLFAX keeps his own counsels, and consults with but few, if any members, as to the constitution of the standing committees. The subject is one of much interest to those having legitimate business before the House, and also to an energetic class of men here known as "the lobby."

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Whatever truth there may be in the recently published rumors respecting the President's contemplated action with regard to the Southern States, it is well known here that he acts in all cases affecting restoration as they arise; and thus while engaged in that work is the best exponent of his own policy, none being authorized to declare what course he will pursue in the future.

MR. BINGHAM'S AMENDMENTS.

The joint resolution introduced by Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, in the House on Wednesday last, which provides for three amendments of the constitution, does not on its face indicate the purpose of Mr. BINGHAM in proposing the amendments, nor the necessity which suggests them. The object of the first amendment, which provides for the repeal of the fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, to wit: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," is to enable Congress, by an export duty, to compel the European Powers to pay tribute upon our productions which they must buy, such as cotton, tobacco, &c., and thereby relieve to that extent our own people from the burdens of taxation. The second amendment proposed declared that "no part of any debt or debts contracted in aid of the late rebellion, or which may hereafter be contracted in aid of any rebellion against the United States, shall ever be assumed or paid by the United States, nor shall any State assume or pay any part thereof." This amendment is intended to make repudiation of our war debt impossible by making it unconstitutional to pay anything for rebellion, either by United States or State appropriation. This being done, no party, North or South, can ever open the question for the ratification of such an amendment. It is an implied declaration that both the States and the nation hold all their resources exclusively to pay the debt of the Union contracted in its defence.

Its ratification will be an express and solemn condemnation, by all the people of all the States, of treason and secession. The third and last amendment declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons, without distinction, in every State of the Union, equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property. This is intended to secure equal personal, not political rights, to all persons, without distinction, in every State which is a part of the republic, and without which no man can look for such security in any rebel State during this generation. It is a healing measure, and a measure of security for the future against the calamities and crimes of the past.

EDITORS ON THE MESSAGE.

About four hundred editorials upon the President's Message, from as many journals in the United States, have been received at the White House. About ninety-nine per centum of all these essays heartily indorse the policy pursued by the President in the past, and approve and commend the measures he proposes for the future.

THE FLOYD THIEVERY.

The case of the United States against Gov. PEARCE of Boston, arising out of and involving the history of the great Floyd fraudulent acceptances, will come up on its merits this week in the United States Court of Claims. Gen. CALEB CUSHING is counsel in the case.

GENERAL BANKS VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BANKS, accompanied by Gen. SWIFT, called upon the President yesterday, and had a long and most cordial interview with him. Gen. BANKS gave the President assurance of his coöperation, so far as in his power, in carrying out the measures proposed in the Message.

OHIO MEMBERS VISIT THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Ohio delegation of Congressmen were entertained by Postmaster-General DENNISON, at his residence on Sixteenth-street, last night. All the members from Ohio were present, besides quite a number of distinguished men, including Judges of the Supreme Court, a few of the heads of government bureaus who are citizens of Ohio, and Prof. MONROE, late of Oberlin College, but now our Consul at Rio. The company, with a few exceptions, was composed of citizens of Ohio, and was intended to bring together the new Congressmen from that State and their constituents engaged in the service of the government.

GEN. TILLSON EXONERATED—OUTRAGES ON FREEDMEN.

Some complaints, and we believe unjust censure, have been made of the conduct of Gen. TILLSON as to his management in regard to the freedmen and his treatment of citizens of Wilkes County, Georgia. Official and other reliable information has been received by Gen. HOWARD, of the Bureau of Freedmen, which exonerates Gen. TILLSON. This information is to the effect that the most outrageous conduct has followed the withdrawal of the military forces from the county above named, and in other parts of Georgia. The acts complained of were committed by the sons of wealthy and influential families. These go in gangs, and openly declare that no negro shall live upon land owned or rented by himself, but shall live with some white man, or leave the country. Good men of the State denounce these acts, but are powerless to prevent them. They ask that the military force may be kept in the State, and say that if it be removed there is no protection for life or property. In consequence of representations made to him by good citizens, Gen. STEEDMAN has ordered a military force to be stationed in Wilkes County. A letter from Hon. N. M. REEVE, Judge of the District Court of Georgia, dated Washington, Wilkes County, Nov. 27, states that, at the request of the colored people and in behalf of respectable citizens, he asks the intervention of the military in behalf of the freedmen. Several bands, calling themselves bushwhackers, jayhawkers, and regulators, are perpetrating the most shameful outrages—shooting, burning and beating negroes, to get money and for revenge. Their barbarous acts cannot be made known for legal effect except through negro testimony, and therefore cannot be punished. He asks that officers may be sent to take affidavits, and carry the offenders to Augusta for punishment, if any can be awarded them.

THE CLAIMS OF MISSOURI.

Representatives of and commission on behalf of the State of Missouri, arrived here this evening, with instructions to present to Congress the claims of that State for four millions of dollars, alleged to be due her for expenditures on account of the government during the war.

THE COLOMBIAN CLAIMS.

The joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, have disposed of sixty-two cases, or about one-third of all the cases on the docket. Nearly all of them result in judgment for the claimants.

FREE TICKETS.

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company has furnished to the members of Congress free passes over the route. This is regarded as a matter of policy on the part of the corporation rather than generosity.

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUTENANTS.

About four hundred and seventy first and second lieutenants are required to fill up the old organization of the regular army. The Secretary of War proposes to give to members of Congress the privilege of filling up something over one-half of this number, or one lieutenant for each Congressman. Mr. STANTON has accordingly addressed to the members of Congress the following circular letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

SIR: In order to fill existing vacancies in the regular service of the United States Army by equal apportionment among the States, one First Lieutenant or one Second Lieutenant will be appointed from the Congressional District you represent upon your nomination of a person having the requisite qualifications. If you desire to make such nomination you will please cause the accompanying application to be signed and returned to this department with your recommendation annexed on or before the first day of January, 1866, to the end that if the applicant is found qualified by the Examining Board he may be speedily appointed. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant's Southern Visit—The Trip from Wilmington to Savannah—The Reception at Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1865.

Under ordinary circumstances I could not be induced to present myself as your correspondent, neither is the present condition of railroads south of Washington conducive to a state of temper necessary to the successful accomplishment of interesting correspondence. What with bad roads, old and dilapidated locomotives and cars, uncertain connections, almost certain break-downs, burnt bridges, rotten and leaky flat-boats, used in crossing rivers, together with numerous other annoyances, the traveler is more inclined to consider the probabilities of a sudden eternity rather than attempt to record the events of time. But these fears were dispersed on learning that our brave General and suite designed traveling the same route with me from Wilmington to Savannah. You knew none should fear to follow where he leads.

Precisely at 12 o'clock M., Nov. 30, I found Gen. GRANT standing on the wharf at Wilmington, patiently waiting and calmly surveying the slow motions of a gang of dusky creatures, seemingly making an effort to smash the baggage or pile it on to a diminutive, snorting tugboat, used now for conveying passengers six miles up the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River to the present terminus of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The General was dressed in the plainest citizens' clothes, without any mark of rank whatever, and wore on his head a black felt hat which I should judge cost about two dollars in greenbacks. The gentlemen accompanying him, (Brig.-Gen. COMSTOCK and Cols. BABCOCK and BADEAU,) were also in plain dress. To many they were unknown, and but slight attention was attracted.

Our passengers comprised gray and butternut-coated ex-rebs., North Carolina turpentine men, stockholders of the road, returning home from a general meeting just adjourned, (all supplied with a bunch of sweet potatoes and cheese,) a few ladies, and, of course, a good sprinkling of woolly-heads.

The nasty little tug snorts and bespatters everybody with mud and water. Time's up, but we don't go. The General looks at his watch. "Why it's 1 o'clock—an hour after time," says he; "what are we waiting for?" A gray-back reckons "they're awaiten' for a stockholder." The General makes for an old colored apple-woman and provides for contingencies, climbs on board, lights a cigar and looks resigned. Another hour goes by, and another. During the afternoon the shareholder arrives, and the tug flounders away from Wilmington. We arrive at the cars two hours after. The tug blows terrifically and plunges her nose into the bank. Here an exciting race takes place from the tug to the cars. The train consists of only two cars, one white and the other black. The General is not behind, and is so fortunate as to secure a seat. I rather think he sent one of his staff in advance. The great commander of the age knew enough for that. After another long stop we move off slowly, the shareholders pull out their cheese and potatoes, and are happy and talkative—the subject of their conversation, being the negro question and the insolvency of the railroad.

At 9 o'clock at night we arrived at a station where supper is usually prepared. It was cautiously whispered among our Northern party, that the landlord did not expect so many, and consequently somebody would turn up short. We kept our own counsel, prepared for a charge the moment the train stopped. There goes the whistle! only twenty minutes for supper and everybody ravenous. The instant the cars stopped out we rushed pell-mell, gray-backs, turpentine men, butternuts, stockholders, GRANT and his merrie men. It was every one for himself, and all for the supper-room. The doors were shut. What now? The General was in his element—strategy; he discovered a side-door not locked. In he walks and the crowd follow. He secures a position at the table and is actively engaged. That ragged wo-begone son of chivalry is unconscious that the man who whipped him so effectually is at this moment seated by his side. The viands utterly consumed, we are off again, the train moving slowly and uncertainly. My New-York friend mysteriously intimates that a cross tie is likely to be thrown on the track. Pshaw! too many owners on board; no fear.

At Florence, S. C., the General received a hearty reception from his own soldiers stationed there. Numerous bon-fires lent cheerfulness to the greeting, and a rebel gun, now out of service, boomed forth a loud welcome to the centre of "original sin," South Carolina, the cradle of secession.

We left Florence at midnight. An occasional smoke in the colored car, and a free social talk with the General, whiled the night away pleasantly, if not profitably.

Gen. GRANT is not at all reticent in social intercourse. His views regarding matters of political import were expressed with the utmost frankness and simplicity. His opinion of leading Generals, both Union and rebel, were freely given. SHERIDAN he considers the best cavalry officer that has ever existed. JOE JOHNSTON is a favorite of his. As to the Mexican question, Gen. GRANT does not pretend to know more about it than you or I.

We arrived in Charleston at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. SICKLES and all the officers at present stationed there, together with the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and band, received Gen. GRANT, and escorted him to the residence of Gen. SICKLES. In the evening a kind of torchlight demonstration came off, composed of the loyal citizens of Charleston, made up of the colored population almost entirely. Gen. SICKLES made a speech; GRANT didn't. The next day (Saturday) the General received a good many callers.

On Sunday morning Gen. GRANT left Charleston for Savannah, on board the fine government boat *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. CROCKER in command of the boat, and Purser BIRDSALL in charge of the eating department. The General was accompanied by Gen. SICKLES, in command of this department, Col. THOMAS, the accomplished Chief-Quartermaster here, Maj. RAY, of the Regulars, Dr. DALRYMPLE, Medical Director, Maj. SAULSBURY, P. D., Maj. SMITH, First United States Infantry, Com. Must., Capts. D. V. LESLIE, HENRY SETON, of Gen. SICKLES' staff, and numerous other fine-looking officers. Through the kindness of Gen. GRANT, I obtained permission to accompany this galaxy of brave men, whose deeds are on record, and whose fame will go down to the end of time.

At 9 o'clock the General arrived at the boat, and about that time a fog which had been hanging heavily over the desolated city and beautiful harbor, magically dispersed, disclosing a clear view of all those points of such terrific interest to us during almost the whole period of the war. Charleston in ruins—the battery (not unlike that in New-York), where the ladies and children came to view the grand pyrotechnic display down the harbor; the steeple of St. Michael's Church, the prominent mark for our gunners, which was struck but once, carrying away the pulpit and demolishing the tablet upon which the ten commandments were inscribed; Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie to the left as we move down the Bay; the numerous remains of batteries on our right; and there, right ahead, that monster of persistence, Sumter. Our boat came to anchor, and the company were transferred to a tug.

Arriving at the fort we were received by a dozen of the blackest negro soldiers I ever saw. The company dispersed over the ruins, each wrapt in sombre thoughts of the past. Gen. GRANT, leaning against the lookout, was truly meditative and sad. The scene was impressive. Here the great military skill of the age, was viewing with critical eye, this behemoth of unjust rebellion, now lying battered and crushed into a shapeless mass, at the feet of an outraged people.

In two of the former casemates, far under the debris, I found a few old negro women and children, lying about on straw scattered on the ground.

The company returned to the boat, and after viewing Moultrie and recognizing various points of interest on the islands, put out for Hilton Head, where we arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening. Here a battalion of negro troops and one regiment of regulars were drawn up prepared to receive the General, and a salute of 14 guns was fired from the fort. After an inspection of the place, and a reception of officers here stationed, the boat departed for Savannah, where she arrived safely on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. No reception here. A few negroes on the shore yell huzzahs for Gen. GRANT, but they miss the right man, and cannot be made to believe that there on the guards stands the General, quietly smoking his cigar.

The General drove quietly to the Pulaski House, and last night an attempt was made to exhibit fireworks in the square opposite the hotel, but the whole affair was a failure. A few Roman candles and rockets were set off by some soldiers; the rocket would insist upon entering windows, instead of going up in the air. The crowd of blacks screamed with delight at every explosion, and the General enjoyed the attempted demonstrations and failures as much as the crowd.

To-day Gen. GRANT departed quietly for Augusta. He was unable to say where he would go from there.

H. E. M.

GEN. GRANT AT SAVANNAH.

A Cool Reception—Breakfast at General Sickles' Headquarters—Drive Through the City—His Opinion on the English and Mexican Questions—Visit at the Theatre—The Mayor and City Council—Fireworks.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 6.

The arrival and reception of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT in our city, on Monday forenoon, was an event, but a very tame one for Savannah. There was not the slightest enthusiasm manifested at the arrival, except by the few Northern merchants and the colored population, the latter only appearing on the wharf to welcome the distinguished hero with lusty cheers on his disembarkation from the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, which conveyed the General and his retinue from the City of Hilton Head to the Town of Savannah.

BREAKFAST.

We were in error in stating that a military escort would accompany the General to the Pulaski House. The General, accompanied by his Staff, consisting of Gen. C. B. COMSTOCK, Cols. O. E. BABCOCK and A. BADEAU, his Private Military Secretary, together with Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Surgeon DALRYMPLE, and other officers of Gen. SICKLES' Staff, were driven from the wharf to the hotel shortly after 8 o'clock, where a hot breakfast was prepared for the party, all of whom seemed to be blessed with excellent appetites. The famous and fortunate hero of innumerable fights was dressed in a suit of plain black, the everlasting gloomy habiliments of all Americans when well dressed. As the great ULYSSES,

"Columbia's son and darling child,
Upon whose birth virtue and freedom smiled,"

walked quietly into the ladies' ordinary, and, in the most unostentatious manner, very nonchalantly perused a copy of the *Republican* to glean the latest and most reliable news, not from the Potomac, but from all quarters of the globe, we could scarcely associate the illustrious warrior and conqueror of the great American rebellion, with the modest and diminutive gentleman in black, upon whose daily movements the gaze of thirty million people are anxiously concentrated.

THE DRIVE.

Breakfast over, the General and suite indulged in a pleasant drive through our charming city. The Park, Old Cemetery, United States Barracks, County Jail, Central Railroad Depot, Laurel Grove Cemetery, and a hasty glance at the old fortifications thrown up by both Federal and Confederate troops, completed the tour of inspection through the city. The weather was delightful for the excursion, but a few degrees too warm for comfort, the thermometer ranging at 75 degrees. As the birds twittered amid the foliage of our sycamores, magnolias, and tall waving pines, while the numerous beautiful gardens that adorn the residences of our citizens shed the fragrance of the rose and japonica, it was certainly enough to win golden opinions from the distinguished visitors of the genial clime that God bestows upon the sunny South.

After the ride the General returned to his quarters at the hotel, where a spacious suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, were thrown open for the reception of visitors. From 2 to 3 o'clock the General received upwards of one hundred callers, about half of whom were Northern merchants, and the balance United States military and naval officers, with about half a dozen loyal Georgians. There was an entire absence of formality in the reception room, Col. BADEAU introducing the visitors to the General, who sat in a sumptuous easy chair, talking but little, and preserving throughout his accustomed reticence.

THE DINNER.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, the private banquet tendered by Mr. BARNARD, took place in the ladies' parlor of the hotel, which was reserved exclusively for the entertainment. About fifteen persons sat down to the well-laden tables. The new furnishings of the room, the glittering dishes filled with choice viands scientifically prepared by the *cuisine*, the tinsel of the uniforms shining in the gas light, under which were assembled in a circle the honored guests, gave the *tout ensemble* a very brilliant and pleasing effect. Gen. GRANT, it is said, during the conversation, spoke very emphatically of the present attitude of England in relation to the arbitration question for damages done our commerce, and in an incidental way hinted that government would not yield an inch on the English claims and Mexican question. During the evening the splendid band of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, under its talented leader, were stationed in Johnson's square, directly opposite the supper-room, where they discoursed a number of fine pieces, to the great delight of quite a large crowd of citizens, who had congregated in the square to see the fun, if there was any, and to witness the display of fireworks.

THE OVATION AT THE THEATRE.

After the band had performed several spirited airs in the parlor of the hotel, the supper being over, preparations were at once made to visit the theatre *en masse*. The entire party then wended their way to the theatre, where one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season, including a goodly array of handsome ladies, were in attendance. Immediately upon the entrance of the General and his retinue to the auditorium of the theatre, the orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," a large portion of the audience rising to their feet, while the walls of the old Thespian temple fairly rang with the cheers and enthusiastic plaudits of the loyalists, whose hearts beat in unison to the patriotic strains that burst upon the ear.

The three boxes on the right of the theatre were reserved for the General and his staff. The centre box, which was occupied by the Lieutenant-General, was very tastefully and appropriately draped with the American colors, while a handsome Blue Jack set off the picture and gave it a pleasing effect.

After another round of cheers, and considerable applause had been indulged in, the spectators subsided into quietness, and the performance, which was suspended by the entrance of the distinguished party, was continued. The General and staff appeared to be highly pleased with the drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," and at the conclusion of the exhibition, joined in the throng and walked to the Pulaski House.

THE MAYOR'S VISIT.

We omitted to state that His Honor Mayor ARNOLD and the City Council waited upon the General at nine o'clock in the evening, and were cordially received. A few moments only were spent in the interchange of thought and sentiment.

FIREWORKS AND FUN.

The respectable display of fireworks in front of the Pulaski House drew a large concourse of people to Johnson Square. The beauty of the pyrotechnical exhibition, which was donated by Mr. JOHN E. HAYES, editor of this paper, was destroyed by the bursting of a large mine which scattered fire in all directions, and ignited a large quantity of fireworks, causing a premature explosion, creating for a time no little consternation among the spectators who were in close proximity to the fire, and a great deal of amusement to those who wisely concluded to view such exhibitions at a respectable distance. The promiscuous manner in which fiery serpents went wheeling through the air, followed by savage rockets screeching death and destruction, a volcanic eruption of numerous Bengola lights, Chinese flower-pots, mines, torbillions, pin-wheels and Roman candles, with hundreds of colored stars and showers of "little pesky sarpints" was exciting and ludicrous in the extreme. The fright of some of the colored population, many of whom doubtless never before witnessed such a strange spectacle, was irresistibly comic, and we doubt if greater speed or louder confusion could have been created had Satan and his imps suddenly made their appearance from the infernal regions. It was nearly midnight before entire order had been restored in Warsaw, and we are quite sure the guests of the Pulaski House were not sorry when they heard the last shout of the delighted juveniles and the explosion of the last bunch of firecrackers.

THE DEPARTURE.

The General and staff left Augusta yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, departing as quietly as he came. We saw two American flags displayed besides those we threw from our office, which is an item worthy of note. There was not a national emblem displayed either in the interior or exterior of the Pulaski House. We never remember witnessing so cold, inanimate and cheerless a reception as was tendered the great military hero of the age, and we were led to exclaim—"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Hissing the national airs, when played by the orchestra at the Savannah Theatre, is not an uncommon event; but we do not learn that such an insult was offered Gen. GRANT.—ED. TIMES.

Movements of General Howard—Prince Salm Salm Relieved of Command at Fort Pulaski.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 10.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD arrived here yesterday and left to-day for Brunswick, Ga.

Brig.-Gen. Prince SALM SALM has been relieved from the command of Fort Pulaski, and he departed yesterday for Baltimore.

Commodore TATNALL, late of the rebel navy, left for Baltimore yesterday.

The brig *Resolute*, from New-York bound to Savannah, was spoken twenty miles southeast of Tybee Light, having lost foremast, maintopmast and one anchor. She did not need assistance.

SOUTHERN STATES.

The President Directs Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, to hold his Office Until Further Orders, and Deny Certificates to the Senators Elected from that State—Alabama Congratulated on Passing the Amendment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal* has a letter dated the 3d inst. from Milledgeville, saying that Provisional Governor JOHNSON has received orders from Washington to retain his position until further instructions; also that he has orders not to issue certificates of election to the Georgia Congressmen elect.

Provisional Gov. PARSONS has received a dispatch of the 5th inst., from Secretary SEWARD, congratulating him, the Governor and the country in the President's name, on the acceptance by Alabama of the Constitutional Amendment, which completes the number of States required to make the Amendment the law of the land.

The Louisiana Legislature has approved Gov. WELLES' contract to rebuild the levees.

TENNESSEE.

Sentence of Col. Crane—Depredations by Robbers.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The findings and sentence in the case of Col. JOHN CRANE have been received here. The sentence is as follows: To be cashiered; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due; to be fined in the sum of $5,000, and, in default of payment of the same, or any part thereof, to be confined in the Penitentiary of Nashvill at the rate of a day's confinement for each ten dollars of the fine.

The sentence is ordered to be carried into effect by Brevet Major-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Provost-Marshal-General of the Middle District of Tennessee. Col. CRANE was Inspector-General of the Quartermaster's Department of Tennessee.

A band of robbers, four in number, have been operating on the Murfreesboro' pike. They have robbed all the residents within fifteen miles of Nashville. A strong military force is in hot pursuit of the outlaws.

Cotton is still declining, prices varying from 38c.@38½c. for good middling; the highest price paid was 39½c. Receipts, 568 bales; shipments, 269 bales.

The river is falling, with 28 inches depth on the shoals.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Rejection of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. has the following:

On Monday the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi adopted the report made by a joint committee of the two Houses on the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery.

The report, which is the production of Hon. Mr. SIMRALL, of Wikinson County, closes in the following terms:

"They (the committee) therefore think the Legislature ought not to accede to said Amendment."

The reasoning of the report is that the amendment is unnecessary. Slavery is abolished forever, and it is positively impossible to reëstablish or reintroduce it anywhere in the South. The new Mississippi constitution has incorporated the freedom of the African race into the organic law. The people accept and will abide by it. But they see in the power conferred on Congress by the second clause to enforce the first by "appropriate" legislation, a superfluous grant of authority which may be used to expand the power of the General Government over the social affairs of the States to a dangerous extent; and they express the apprehension that it will be used to legislate the negroes in the South into social and political equality with the whites.

The House, as we have stated above, has concurred in the report, thus refusing the amendment.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Steamship Santiago de Cuba from Greytown.

The *Santiago de Cuba* arrived last night, having left Greytown on the 2d inst.

The *Santiago de Cuba* left New-York Nov. 22, and arrived at Greytown on the 30th; discharged freight and passengers, and received passengers per steamship *America*, and left on the evening of the 2d inst. The transit was in good order, and no delay was experienced. Had strong head winds and heavy seas the entire passage.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Collision at Sea—Probable Sinking of a Schooner—Disappearance of a Manager.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *J. L. Newton* arrived to-day from New-York, with her bowsprit and jibboom carried away in a collision with an unknown schooner, last night, off Chincoteag Inlet.

The Captain of the unknown schooner requested the *Newton* to stick by him, as his vessel was leaking badly, but this the Captain of the *Newton* could not do, as his vessel was badly damaged.

Mr. S. W. GLENN, proprietor and manager of the Norfolk Opera House, left Petersburgh last Wednesday for Manchester, Va., with a considerable amount of money, since which time he has not been heard of, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. GLENN is extensively known in Baltimore.

THE WINTER SEASON.

Its Pains and Pleasures—The Approaching Gala Time for Skaters—Preparations for the Winter Sport—The Various Ponds and How to Get to Them.

Winter has at last assumed his empire, driving out before him the last vestige of sickly Indian Summer and bewildering fog. The first snowy flakes of the season, which fell on Thanksgiving morning, followed by the unmannerly north wind, which rubbed itself against our noses till they blushed in indignation, admonished us that the hour had come at last for raids into camphor-scented closets for overcoats of venerable cut and into the mysterious depths of portly trunks and plethoric wardrobes for the never-out-of-fashion comforts of muff and pelerine of mink or sable.

Ready-made clothing stores are in a state of rampant revolution. Quiet, headless individuals, who, for some months past have exhibited themselves in the doorways in unwrinkled array of jaunty walking coat and inexpressibles of lively gray, are whisked away in stern rigidity of muscle by anatomists with fiendish looks and legs and arms with demoniac suppleness, who appear again mysteriously with aristocratic trunks done up in beaver or in Witney overalls and pantaloons of Wintry soberness of shade.

Windows, from a shiny state of mani-colored vests and cut-aways, gloom suddenly into a shadowy one of double-breasted chest-protectors and lined-throughouts and heavy-cuts and Winter-styles, which pompously proclaim in huge black letters their own importance and their price.

Rubber boots are pendulous from awnings and from doorposts, and nod invitingly at the passer by.

Bear and other rare skin-treasures are thrown out lavishly in piles upon the doorsteps, and grinning monsters in the windows of the furriers suggest visions of domestic bliss, which may be yours when wife or daughter has donned the expensive luxuries in which the original owner seems to have enjoyed such tranquil, if transient, bliss.

The venerable proprietors of street-corner fruit-stores have lost their wonted cheerfulness of aspect, and the apples lie unpolished on the stalls. Stage drivers practice calisthenics in a frenzied manner, not unfrequently illustrated by expressions of their intense disgust for a floating currency. Conductors on the cars do lively things on the rear platform, in a surreptitious sort of way, as if there might be a heavy shareholder inside, to whom such unwonted joviality in one of a melancholy race might be other than agreeable.

Puffy old gentlemen, with evidence of high pressure in the little clouds of hot breath escaping them, toddle down Broadway in plenitude of waistband and of mitten, and drop in, perhaps, just to gather a little wind and chew a clove, somewhere between Fourteenth-street and the Battery.

Fussy old ladies scream on slippery curb-stones at the neglectful knights in blue who are over assiduous on t'other side of the way in calming the fears of timorous female youth and loveliness.

Busy clerks rush past you, making frantic efforts to take the last cent's worth out of their cigars before returning to the exclusive regions of the counting-house. Politicians argue with more than wonted spirit at the doors of hotels and bar-rooms. Broad-street menagerie gives a louder roar. The tradesman stalks more sturdily to work. The school boy laughs a louder laugh. Even Poverty wraps its scanty garments close about it, hurrying past as if it meant to do something earnestly and make money by it. Everywhere you look, to right or left, at nature animate or inanimate, the evidences are numerous of a remarkable revolution in the atmosphere—the presence of an exhilirating something which, while it in a few developes unamiable little peculiarities of character, produces in the many the opposite effect. And while we are not forgetful that the season now truly with us brings, as it ever does to many, very many, the hardships which accompany the pinching days and nights of frost and snow; and while we sympathise with all who suffer, and would comfort them if we could, we nevertheless must welcome the nipping North wind which, like a conjurer, transforms the shapes of things and the characters of men in many ways so pleasantly—as a general blessing, as a kind physician, too, who brings a wholesome tonic to brace us up anew for combat with those prostrating heats so soon to be again upon us in our fickle-tempered climate.

With occasional checks to our jollity, suggested by a passing figure thinly clad, too often met in all our thoroughfares, we must in our selfishness confess to something of the school-boy's pleasure, when, forgetting our years and the clerical soberness of our calling, we indulge in anticipation of swift sleigh-rides—of knee-deep travel through the glistening snow-drift—of Santa Claus and skates; and as we stroll down Nassau-street to mail a letter, or up the Bowery to the Cooper Institute to hear a lecture, we arrest ourselves in the act of lingering with the groups of boys who hang around the windows of the hardware-stores, speculating about prices and new inventions, and giving expression to a kind of brotherly affection for the gentleman who crowds the windows with his shoes of strap and steel. Again we take ourselves up tumultuously, and shake ourselves out of our boots, with such queries as: What do you mean, Sir, at your years? Ain't you ashamed of yourself?—when we find ourself wriggling in among a knot of girls at a milliner's window, who discuss the merits of the last new skating hat or boot, and find ourselves indulging in all the pleasant memories, fairy-fitting pictures, their merry prattle conjures up; then, somewhat ashamed of our unprofessional juvenility, we snub ourselves for such impolitic evidence of renewing youth. But we are aside from our purpose in thus indulging in exposition of our little eccentricities, our object being, when we sat down to write, to say something readable about the coming skating tournament; and although prepared at the outset, by judicious cramming, to talk learnedly of the origin and hygienic tendencies of this, the healthiest of all our winter pastimes, we must content ourselves with sketching, for the eager appetite of youth, the bill of fare which introduces the feast of fun on ice before them, already rolling in the freezer of the SOYER of all winter cooks, JACK FROST.

So prepare ye for the tournament! The lists are open; already the heralds scatter largess on the fields and house-tops; prepare to buckle on your armor, and out from their lurking, hiding places, oh! ladies fair, bring burnished steel and coat coquettish, and jaunty hat and feather; for this, *par excellence*, will be the skaters' carnival.

Now let us glance at the bill of fare, and see what good things, with plain English names, are on the list before us. First, and in its proper place, too, comes the

CENTRAL PARK.

For over a month the hammer has been busy all the hours of daylight; painters and upholsterers, gas-fitters and plumbers, have been rushing around like the slaves of Aladdin or some Geni of the Skate.

THE FIVE-ACRE POND.

At the southern end of the pond, on a line with Sixty-first-street, the slaves have been at work. A house is raised, and the interior preparations almost completed, with many comforts in addition to those enjoyed here last year.

THE CENTRAL LAKE.

On the same sites as those they occupied last year, the new houses have been just completed, and are now ready for their transitory tenantry. Exclusive comforts are preparing for the fair goddesses of the slippery heel. Night-blooming Cereus will no longer struggle for existence with the incense of Havana; for there will be sanctuaries where the worshipers of Cuba, who indulge in mild regalias on the platforms of our city cars, despite of law and order, may burn their dusky idol till the gas grows dim around them and their lungs grow rich in cobwebs. And saloons of purer atmosphere, where fair ones may indulge in all the amiable coquetries of adjusting hat or boot, unquizzed by whispering youths in pantaloons, who search their upper lips in vain for the premonitory symptoms of moustache; refreshments, skates to hire, gliding chairs, everything that appetite or fancy may legitimately look for in such a place, is to rise up at the bidding of the Geni of the Skate. Outside, if the Clerk of the Weather doesn't elope with Betsy Harris, and the freezing business of the season be neglected, there will be fun in all its fatness. The choicest music will beat time for nimble feet; lamps of every color will light up the fairy scene in the darker hours, and the moon is especially contracted for to make appearances on several occasions monthly, unless her services are exclusively engaged by the Brooklyn gas companies.

HARLEM LAKE.

This fine sheet of water of [illegible] acres, is to be open this year to skaters also, and preparations of the necessary kind are going forward to make it equally as enjoyable as the lower lakes.

Situated at One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, it will be especially available to those who rejoice in residences in this part of the city's suburbs, and an agreeable colony for the excessive population which last year crowded the lakes below. We hope to find that the exuberant juveniles, who, in their eccentric evolutions and contempt for all disaster, self-inflicted or otherwise, will take off a little of their superfluous steam, and gratify the community by a visit to this new lake, where they might indulge their aspirations after figures of eight, the backward movement, and concentric circles, falling much more gracefully than they could hope to do in the more crowded ice below. Within a few hundred feet of the lake stands the building known as Mount St. Vincent, lately occupied as a convent by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, which, coming within the extension of the park, has been vacated by these ladies. A portion of it is now occupied by SWEENEY & RADFORD as a restaurant, where meals are provided to skaters at down-town prices, and rooms reserved for skating parties, and a special table d'hôte for slippery folk every day.

On this as on all the other lakes, precautions are being taken against accident, not only in limiting the depth of water, but in the erection of various little houses of refuge for those who, in spite of all safeguards, may get an unexpected dip, where means for their restoration to an agreeable temperature will be promptly put in action.

On every side the indefatigable Commissioners are industrious in their efforts to avail themselves of every feature of the landscape to provide winter fun for every age and sex—even the boys, the obstinate, unruly, sliding, sleighing boys are not forgotten; sledging hills are being provided for them where they may indulge to all their hearts' content that shin-endangering pastime—"Follow my Leader!"

The rules which will be posted up at each of the ponds are few and easily complied with; all legitimate allowance that can contribute to good-humored enjoyment is given freely. Those who seek pleasure at the expense of others had better stay away.

PROF. LOWE'S POND.

Here will be a new theatre of fun, where not only those who desire to skate will have an opportunity to enjoy their sport, but where those denied the pleasure from age or inexperience, may be seated on the slopes of the amphitheatre, watch the giddy crowds below, and where others more ambitious still may ascend in airy car above, and look down upon the fairy-light scene spread beneath. The Professor proposes to add considerable space to the present inclosure and startle us all by novelties on ice.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND.

Here everything is ready and the members and their friends are watching eagerly the phases of the moon. As it was last year it will be again this one under the management of Major OATMAN, from whom we may expect all that is agreeable. Tickets have been disposed of already in large numbers, and arrangements are being made that the season shall shall go on and off with more than usual eclat.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklynites are no less eager for the fray than are the lovers of the frozen ways of York. Preparations are going forward in extended scale at all the ponds. On Saturday at the

WASHINGTON POND

a new flag-pole was raised with much ceremony. Within the inclosure of this pond stand the crumbling walls of a building occupied by Gen. WASHINGTON as his headquarters. The houses for the skaters attached to this pond are being refitted with more than last year's comforts, and refreshments will be on hand and skates hired out to casual visitors. This pond, which is quite a fine one, is reached by the Brooklyn Fifth-avenue cars from South Ferry. West of the "Washington," between Third and Fourth avenues, lies a large sheet of water, uninclosed and free to all comers, where for many years the less favored in pocket found ample scope for their surplus energy and fun.

THE UNION POND.

This is the finest of the Brooklyn ponds, and situated in Williamsburgh. Its peculiarities have often before been described, and this year will at least rival its ancient self. Here, too, they are waiting only for the ice.

The Capitoline and the Chichester Lakes are being put in redness rapidly for visitors, and will aim in honest rivalry to be as attractive as their competitors for patronage and fame. And so without touching upon many private ponds about the outskirts of the sister cities, or the ponds of Jersey, or the famous Silver Lake on Staten Island, we think, good reader, that you have a respectable "bill of fare" to choose from; or if, like the unsophisticated Dutchman, you think it a duty to go through the entire bill from soup to apple tart, then we can only envy your leather lungs and legs and wish you good speed on your journey.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—At an early hour on Saturday morning St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in Forty-seventh-street near Lexington-avenue, was entered by persons unknown, who destroyed the vestments of Rev. Mr. MORRILL, the Rector, with those of his assistants, by cutting them in pieces. The altar was also defaced, and many portions of the building itself showed the marks of sacrilegious hands. Robbery was evidently not the motive which induced the parties to enter the church, as nothing was carried away. The manner in which the services at St. Alban's are conducted has excited considerable feeling in the neighborhood, and it is not unlikely that the defacing of the church property was done purely out of malice.

A CARMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Shortly after 4 P. M. Saturday WM. AMES, a carman, residing at No. 435 Second-avenue, was driving a horse and wagon through Mercer-street. As he passed the corner of Spring-street the horse took fright, and ran away. The suddenness of the occurrence threw Mr. AMES violently into the street, his head coming in contact with the curbstone. He was at once removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. COOK and Police Surgeon FOOLER. Both gentlemen considered AMES' injuries to be of a serious character. He was subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CARPENTER.

THE SEPOY REBELLION.—It will be remembered that in the beginning of the great revolt of the native soldiers in India, which was accompanied by such terrible atrocities committed on the unarmed English and American residents, much anxiety was felt by the M. E. Church concerning the safety of their prominent missionary, Dr. BUTLER. This gentleman has now returned, after ten years' stay in India, and it is announced that he will have a reception and deliver a lecture on the "Revolt of the Sepoys," at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 12th inst. It cannot fail to be an occasion of interest.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.—The managers of this institution, which is located at Flushing, gave a Thanksgiving dinner to the children on Friday, the 8th inst. There are 120 children in the institution, nearly all of them deprived of their natural guardians, who have been taken by the managers, clothed, fed and educated to fill some useful station in life. The institution is in excellent order, and the children healthy. One most pleasing feature of the day was the singing and the recitation of Scripture passages by the children.

BASE BALL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The season of first-class matches terminated on Saturday last at Philadelphia, the last contest being a grand match between two picked nines selected from the Athletic, Keystone, Olympic, Camden, and other clubs of the city, under the respective captainship of Messrs. PRATT and MCBRIDE, the two prominent pitchers of the country. The contest was a close one, but MCBRIDE's party held the winning cards, and played the best, the result being their success by a score of 19 to 12, in a full game. The same day the Philadelphia and Bachelor Clubs had a match, the latter winning easily.

BALL OF THE PILOTS' UNION.—The second annual ball of the Pilots' Union will take place at Alber's Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. The association is composed of steamboat pilots employed in the harbor and on the adjacent rivers.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—A few minutes past 7 o'clock Saturday evening DANIEL O'BRIEN, aged forty-five years, and living at No. 37 Laurens-street, was found dead in his room. No cause is assigned for his death. The Coroner was duly notified.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution to Dec. 8, 1865: Remaining on Dec. 1, 254; admitted to same date, 44; discharged, cured or relieved, 55; died, 5; remaining at date, Dec. 8, 238.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of WM. A. AMES, aged 41 years, who lost his life by being thrown from his wagon on Friday evening, as reported in the TIMES of Sunday. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE HEARNE.—Judge HEARNE, of the Marine Court, has been dangerously ill for two or three days past. His condition on Saturday was much improved, and his physicians think he is out of danger.

SKATING.—We are told that there was a little dash of skating Saturday morning on the Fifth-avenue pond. Everything is in order for the grand opening of the season.

PERSONAL.—Col. MERCHANT, now commanding at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, has been breveted a Brigadier-General in the regular army.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. C. C. Washburne, Wisconsin; Gov. Smyth, N. H.; Hon. W. Williams, Buffalo; Hon. Perry H. Smith, Chicago; Gen. Robinson, U. S. A.; Hon. S. S. Hays, Chicago; Hon. John A. Collier, Binghampton, and Geo. A. Dunlap, Esq., Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. W. Cope, California; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sibley and wife, Savannah, and Col. S. A. Gilbert, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; together with his State Papers, including his Speeches, Addresses, Messages, Letters and Proclamations, and the closing scenes connected with his Life and Death. By HENRY J. RAYMOND. Illustrated. New-York: DERBY & MILLER, publishers, No. 5 Spruce-street. 1865.

President LINCOLN's permanent position in history will be fixed, and his character adjudged, by essentially the same rule applied to all the other great actors on the world's stage—by the character and magnitude of his achievements. The lesser traits of his personality, which may have been unduly prominent to cotemporaries, will become duly subordinate; the minor incidents of his career will assume their proper relationship, and the temporary slanders and misappreciations will be forgotten. He will be seen on a level with the great ideas of which he was the representative, the great measures of which he was the author, the great policies of which he was the executor, the great results which he was the Providential agent in accomplishing. The times and circumstances that preceded his Presidency will aid in the elucidation of his conduct while at the head of affairs, and the results following the consummation of his work will likewise aid in the judgment of it and of him. There is no danger of injustice being meted out to him in this world any more than in the other, for his works have been of a kind to make decision upon them easy, and ever more easy as time passes away.

Even thus soon after his death, the judgment of mankind upon the character and works of LINCOLN has been pronounced, with a justice as notable as its unanimity is unparalleled. Perhaps the tragical circumstances attending the close of his earthly career had something to do with this; but even before that event, his deeds had so largely justified themselves through their results, that he had come to be regarded everywhere, in his own country and among the most distant peoples, by those who fought against him as well as by those who upheld him, as a man and a ruler meriting the designation of great. It is now but little over a half year since his murder—a period brief enough in itself, but a time which has been vast indeed in historical developments; and to-day the great policies of LINCOLN stand out more grandly and more clearly justified than at any hour since their adoption. Some of them are already justified beyond controversy for all time to come; while the others of them, whose final issues cannot be forecast, are yet furnishing daily evidence of their far-reaching wisdom.

That it is to President LINCOLN himself the country is indebted for those grand policies which carried it triumphantly through a crisis as terrible and perilous as it is possible for any nation to encounter, is apparent to any one who has followed the history of the times, and given it intelligent consideration. It is true that he was singularly fortunate in his counsellors and agents, in having masterly Ministers of State, War and Finance, in having eminently able diplomatists and consummate Generals, and in the brave support he continually received from the great body of his patriotic countrymen. But in the formation or execution of all successful policies, in whatever department, we cannot fail to discern his personal power and the impress of his individual hand; and the great measures and actions which saved the nation, have deeply engraven upon them the features of his character.

It is a perfectly just, though not always safe mode of estimating the value and power of the character and deeds of those who have governed nations during great eras, to judge, so far as we may in the light of history, as to the sequence of events, had the characteristics of the actors been different, and their courses in opposite directions. Thus, in certain great leading courses, we discern, over the activity of all subordinate agents, the formative and controlling power of LINCOLN's personality. In the *foreign policy* of the nation during the rebellion, it was he who struck the great key-note of international peace in the phrase, "One war at a time." In *military policy*, it was he who sounded the central idea of success, in ever and everywhere urging vigorous aggressive action. In *civil policy* he never ceased to proclaim loudly and decisively, as the final object of the war, "The Union." In the subsequent *policy of pacification and reconstruction* he pronounced magnanimously for amnesty, and firmly for adhesion to the Constitution.

Now, applying the mode of adjudging character and action just denoted, we may safely enough say, that if, in our *foreign policy* in the earlier days of the war, instead of declaring at the time he did (the *Trent* epoch) for one war at a time, he had shouted the often foolish and inflammatory, but generally popular catchword, "our rights," the nation *might* have been ultimately saved in honor and unity, but it would assuredly have been after a struggle in which, beside our mighty Southern foe, we should have had to contend simultaneously with one, if not more, of the great military and naval Powers of Europe. If, in like manner, in *military policy*, instead of ever and upon every commander everywhere, urging activity, aggression and boldness, LINCOLN had listlessly suffered imbeciles like MCCLELLAN and BUELL to continue their ruinous campaignings, it may safely be said that had the nation ever triumphed, it would have been solely by the power of Heaven, and not by the manhood of the North. In like manner, again, if, in *civil policy*, LINCOLN, instead of sounding the great watchword of "Union" at every opportunity, had set forth "abolition" or "consolidation" as the prime object of the war, we might peradventure have ultimately achieved the nationality and freedom which we now enjoy, but it would undoubtedly have been after a confusion and bloodshed incomparably greater than all we had during the four years of rebellion. So, once again, if, toward the close of the war, instead of announcing the magnanimous policy of general amnesty, LINCOLN had initiated a policy of confiscation, exile and executions, it is sure enough that the nation would have made no such glorious progress as it already has made in the way of unity, fraternity and freedom. And finally, had LINCOLN not proclaimed and firmly maintained the policy of emancipation, the country would at this day have had no such prospect for the future as now opens before it.

It is easy enough to say now that the line of duty upon all these great courses of LINCOLN was clearly indicated by cotemporaneous events. And so doubtless it was to those who had the wisdom to read and profoundly comprehend events. But it must not be forgotten that lines of action adverse to those actually adopted in each of the instances spoken of above, were vehemently and persistently urged upon him by many of those who were reputed foremost in political and governmental wisdom and in general sagacity. It was in his option to adopt one policy or the other, and in his power to enforce one or another of innumerable lines of action. The real greatness of LINCOLN is discernible in the grand fact that in all the diversity of counsels and the jangling of councillors—upon the most gigantic questions involving the most vital issues—upon questions on which experience threw no light, and to which history furnished no analogies—he always *took the course and adopted the policy* which subsequent events justified, and which history, so far as it can now be written, must pronounce of the highest wisdom.

We would strongly enforce the idea that the individual influence of LINCOLN upon the policy, measures and action of the government during the great rebellion, cannot be overstated. Those who would appreciate it truly, in its historical aspect, will find the very best means for the purpose in the various "deliverances" of LINCOLN himself, published fully in the volume above named, and ranging from the day of his inauguration till the hour of his death. Whether one or another of the measures of his administration originated in his own brain, or was suggested to him by others, or was simply the necessary result of events, they all equally assumed a special character partaking largely of his own. Whether we look at the Proclamation of War (under form of the first call for volunteers) the Proclamation of Emancipation, or the Proclamation of Amnesty—the first issued at the beginning of his Presidency, the second issued at its middle, and the third issued near its close—whether we consider his dealings with Congress, with the army, or with the people at large—whether we read his messages, speeches or published letters—whether we see him humbly exercising the highest power or grandly performing the lowliest labors—whether we consider his firmness of purpose or moderation of sentiment, his comprehensiveness of view or homeliness of statement, his purity of life or perfect honesty in everything, his earnestness or his patriotism—whether we observe his lofty faith in the days of darkness and defeat, or his magnanimity and temperance in the time of triumph—whether we consider his wise temporizing with the Border States at one time, or his subsequent rigor and determination in the enforcement of the conscription—whether we regard his dealings with MCCLELLAN and FREMONT, or his later dealings with GRANT and SHERMAN;—at all times, in every event and in each successive measure or action, we have before us not only a man of extraordinary character, but one who executes in his own way the counsels of his own mind.

It seems the most perfect eulogium upon the chief measures of LINCOLN's Administration, that while now they all appear to have been simply dictated by the necessities of the hour, each one of them appears the very thing *adapted to the necessity* that called it forth. His first great action—the calling forth of seventy-five thousand volunteers—he could not possibly avoid or evade, it now appears certain; his act of Emancipation was a necessity of the day, and adapted to it—and not for the day only, but for all time; his act of Amnesty was no less clearly a necessity, and has proven itself equally well adapted to the circumstances. We may say the same thing of far the greater part of his minor measures; though, we may add, he would have been more than mortal had he not now and then temporarily favored lesser schemes which proved untenable—such as gradual and compensated emancipation, negro colonization, and others. This argument of *necessity*, we know, is the "tyrant's plea," but it is also the highest reason of nature and the last justification of philosophy; and when approved by history, has the final stamp of God.

For each of these great policies of LINCOLN the popular mind seemed in large measure prepared, though it is also true that the most of them at the moment of their proclamation startled the community. Who will ever forget that April morning upon which the first call for volunteers to assert the national authority was promulged? The national sky was certainly not clear, but the President's call nevertheless startled the people like an unexpected clap of thunder. The abolition of slavery had been much discussed, and in some measure provided for by the Congressional act of 1862 "to suppress insurrection," but when the great Proclamation of universal Emancipation was announced, the magnitude of the act caused it to strike the nation with solemn amazement.

The *nature* of his measures was in conformity with the popular thought and spirit; but their height and sweep was beyond the ordinary conception of the hour. MACHIAVELLI observes "that the cause of every man's success in life is owing to the temperature of his mind in conformity to the times in which he lives;" and the remark is eminently applicable, as the idea is often applied, to LINCOLN. But, nevertheless, like all who achieve the highest things, the "temperature" of his mind was in the highest range.

Thus President LINCOLN and his Administration stand in the light of to-day. Thus he is now passing down the current of history, to the ages.

The source of his remarkable personal power and his marvelous success during his Presidency, is to be sought for, we take it, in the fact of his personal character—that in him were united in high measure those rare qualities of real *wisdom* and genuine *goodness*, which, after all, form the components of true human greatness, and are the basis of all permanent beneficent influence. In saying this, we are quite aware, of course, that we say nothing that is either new or striking, and we but claim for him those supreme merits which we believe are denied him by no intelligent human being. We know no higher praise of him as a man; we can utter no higher eulogium of his life and Administration, than that they were informed by these characteristics; we cannot more pointedly signalize our opinion of the beneficent and permanent result of all his labors, than by saying that they partook of his own qualities.

This personal character-power, in its highest degree, largest scope and most enduring form, was exercised by LINCOLN upon American history, in its vast developments during the last five years. Not by supreme qualities of intellect, such as have characterized the geniuses of the world—not by resplendent talents or endowments of any kind, such as are properly ascribed to others of those who have been acknowledged natural rulers—not by being the originator of grand and novel ideas—not by the exercise of supra-human energies or the display of incredible courage, was LINCOLN great. Other men we had in abundance in our own country of more brilliant intellect, others of more knowledge, others who [illegible] higher sagacity, greater grasp, stronger will, more energy and far greater executive capacity. Nay, it is altogether likely that it was largely owing to the very fact of the absence of these things that LINCOLN was able to retain in full measure those other elements of personal character which were the source of his most valuable and effective powers.

There is neither comparison nor contrast to be drawn between him and any of the great or prominent figures of other times and countries. His character and characteristics, his work and his mode of accomplishing it, were especial to himself, in fact and feature. Others of the world's leaders have been humbly born, poorly trained, and imperfectly equipped; other men of power and achievement have been buffeted by fortune; other "men of destiny," and, for that matter, *all* other so-called men of destiny, have seemed to be naught else, when viewed from the solemn heights of philosophy. Other men, in another sense, have turned the currents of history for all succeeding time; others before him have been national saviors, regenerators or revolutionists. Other great rulers have been as plain, blunt and homely, as unpretentious, as considerate and cautious in movement and action. Others have had labors and responsibilities as great, though none greater; others have worked as effectively and successfully, though none more so. But looking at LINCOLN's character, his history, his era, his circumstances, his work and his achievements, he assuredly "fills a place hitherto unoccupied in the annals of the world."

The work whose title is placed at the head of these remarks is mainly a record of facts and documents. It gives a succinct sketch of Mr. LINCOLN's early life and youthful struggles, of his entrance into public affairs in Illinois, and of his career until his nomination for the Presidency. From that time until his assassination it is very elaborate and full, containing not only a detailed history of his military and civil policy and relations, but every speech and address, however trivial the occasion or unimportant the utterance; every message and proclamation, every public letter and several important private ones. Such popular questions as his relations with and conduct toward MCCLELLAN, FREMONT, and other military officers; his dealings with the various peace negotiators, with the Missouri adicals, with the opposition Democrats, and with Congress on various matters, are fully elucidated. The part he played in the conduct of the war in its earlier days is set forth; and it is a most painfully interesting part of the book, which describes the earnest and true man's long struggle with pretenders, with the weak, the ambitious, the half-hearted and the purblind, and almost, it would seem for a time, with adverse Fate itself. We are glad, finally, to get beyond all this to the dramatic and moral splendors with which the last year of his first Administration closed. The circumstances of the assassination and the details of the wonderful funeral march close the book. Little space is given to personal eulogy; but by his character, as it appears in his works and words during the ever-memorable period of his Administration, are the world and the ages invited to pronounce their verdict.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Gaskell, the Authoress.

The death of Mrs. ELIZABETH CLEGHORN GASKELL, the popular English novelist, is announced to have taken place, suddenly, at her residence, on the 13th of November. We believe she was about fifty years of age. Her husband, Rev. WILLIAM GASKELL, who survives her, is a Unitarian minister, for many years officiating at Manchester, England.

Mrs. GASKELL had long held a place in the front rank of English writers of fiction, and her works, both in this country and her own, were esteemed among the most vivid as to the portrayal of character, and the most earnest in their purpose of pointing out, if she could not remedy, the evils arising out of the relations of employer and employed, especially in the manufacturing districts of England. The first of her books, *Mary Barton*, published anonymously in 1848, called forth immediate admiration and surprise, mingled with some chagrin in more than one wealthy circle, at whom its moral seemed to point. The boldness with which social subjects of unusual difficulty were handled, and the earnest sympathy with the struggles of the poor factory workers, which shone forth in every page, called forth, no less than the high literary ability displayed, much speculation as to what distinguished authorship the story of *Mary Barton* was to be attributed. Mrs. GASKELL did not long preserve her incognito. And, known only before as the faithful co-worker with her husband, among the ill-fed and ill-paid mill operatives of Manchester, she became at once celebrated. *The Moorland Cottage*, *Ruth*, *Cranford*, *Lizzie Leigh*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, *North and South*, a life of CHARLOTTE BRONTE, with whom she was upon terms of close friendship, *Round the Sofa* and *Right at Last*, successively appeared at intervals from her pen, and in most of these she drew with thoughtful force the most vivid scenes of humble life, and illustrated the difficult problems which grow out of poverty united with strong affection, of capital which regarded humanity as part of the machinery at which it worked, and of a strong sense of injury existing, whether rightly or wrongly, among workingmen.

Viewed simply as a writer of novels, Mrs. GASKELL must always occupy a high position. She possessed in a high degree the art of photographing the likeness of her heroes and heroines—and true heroes and heroines many of them are—upon the mind. In dramatic power her books are seldom deficient; for pathos and tenderness they are not surpassed. Eminently analytic of character, as modern novels are more and more becoming, she is never dull. And when the last page is turned the reader has always gained new acquaintances, and been incited toward new thoughts of the reality of life, and the inflexible law of individual duty.

Beside the works we have named, Mrs. GASKELL wrote many contributions to *Household Words*, and other periodicals, and she was in fact a woman of active literary habits. Very unobtrusive, reserved generally, she was yet regarded with great affection by a large circle. Her death is a loss alike to literature and to many friends. It is pleasing to add that throughout the late war, she was a firm sympathizer with our struggles for Union and freedom.

Hon. SAMUEL MAXWELL HARRINGTON, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, whose death has already been announced, was born in Dover, Del., Feb. 5, 1803, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, in the sixty-third year of his age. He graduated at Washington College, Maryland, in 1823, with the first honors of his class. He immediately commenced the study of the law, and in 1830 was appointed Secretary of the State of Delaware, to succeed Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON. At this time he displayed such legal ability that at the early age of twenty-eight he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State, and held the position until the change in the State Constitution which abolished his court and merged it into the Superior Court. Of such value to the State were his legal abilities deemed that he was induced to [illegible] bench [illegible] continued as such [illegible] in [illegible] question [illegible] the higher [illegible] which [illegible] 1849 he was [illegible] commission appointed to revise [illegible] the laws of the State, and for the able manner in which he performed the important task, received a vote of thanks from the Delaware Legislature. In 1854 he received the honorary degree of LL. D., and has been for many years President of the Delaware Railroad Company.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Our European exchanges furnish us with the following interesting items of literary intelligence and gossip:

IMPERIAL AMUSEMENTS.

THE COMPIEGNE FETES.

The *Evénement* gives the following interesting details of the etiquette observed during the Compiègne fêtes. On the morning of the arrival of a party, the Maréchal des Logis hands over to the Chef des Huissiers cards corresponding in number to the expected guests, on each of which is inscribed the name of the *invité* and the number of his apartment. These bulletins are distributed among the servants whose business it will be to receive the party on their arrival. As each descends from the *char à banc*, the Maréchal inquires his name, and, on calling it out, the huissier or valet whose card bears his patronymic takes him in charge and shows him to his apartment. These huissiers wear on ordinary occasions brown cutaway coats and white waistcoats, but in full dress the coat is light blue, as are the tights, a cocked hat and sword completing the costume. Their business is to usher ministers, marshals and great dignitaries to their rooms, whereas minor personages are shown their way by a mere footman, who is attached to his service during his visit. Princes, either French or foreign, are preceded by the Maréshal DE LOGIS himself, an immense swell. Count LEPIC is responsible for the perfect regularity and precision with which all these details are carried out, and I have heard from persons in a position to judge that in no palace in Europe is the comfort of visitors so scrupulously attended to. At seven the company assemble in the Gallerie des Cartes, so named from vast plans of the Compiègne forest, which cover its walls. The dress of gentlemen is the ordinary black coat, white cravat, but silk stockings and knee breeches are indispensable. A few moments before the entrance of the Emperor and Empress the men are arranged in line, those of highest rank nearest the door, with the ladies of the party opposite to them. The Emperor, preceded by his Chamberlain and holding the Prince Imperial by the hand, passes along the line of men, speaking to each, more especially to any new arrival whom the Chamberlain, or in his absence the Duke DE BASSANO or Count BACCIOCCHI, presents him. Meanwhile, the Empress attended by her Chamberlain and lady in waiting, or by the Mistress of the Robes, Princess D'ESSLING, passes along the line of ladies.

This review, as it were, over, the Emperor crosses over to the ladies; the Empress to the gentlemen, and chat almost familiarly with each; to artists of their last picture, to literary men of their last success; the Emperor to a mother of her son, perhaps with his regiment in Mexico; the Empress to paterfamilias of his boy's last prize won at the Lycée Bonaparte or Sainte Barbe. She is well up in the history of every family, and has startled more than one fresh arrival by remarking that their little VICTOR or LOUIS was the same age as the Prince Imperial, but at least an inch taller. The announcement of dinner by Adjutant-Gen. ROKIN interrupts these *causeries*. Unless a sovereign Princess be present, the Emperor takes her Majesty's arm, crossing the magnificent Salle des Gardes, leads her to the dining-room, when she walks alone to her seat in the centre of the table on the right opposite to that of the Emperor. The Prefet du Palais signifies the ladies who are to occupy the chair on the right and left of the Emperor and the gentlemen for whom the honor of entertaining the Emperor is reserved. These four couples having followed their host, the rest of the company proceed as they please. The dinner service of silver is precisely copied from that used by LOUIS XV. during the hunting season, and illustrates various scenes enacted in the field. An exquisite dessert service of Sevres excited the admiration even of artists by its beauty of design, and the delicacy of its paintings. The band of the Imperial Guard performs during the dinner from a neighboring gallery; the sound of the music is therefore softened by its coming from a certain distance and by no means interrupts conversation. On quitting the dining-room the same ceremonial is observed as on entering—the Emperor leading the Empress to the Gallerie des Cartes, where coffee is served, the Emperor's cup being handed to him by the Prefet du Palais on a gold tray. The Empress, as soon as coffee is partaken of, notifies to the gentlemen her permission for them to retire to the smoking-rooms, while she moves to the Salon de Famille, where as many guests as please follow her, occasionally during the evening, returning to the Gallerie des Cartes, where the Emperor usually plays at quoits. Several games are to be found at the far end of this splendid *salle*, but the favorite board of NAPOLEON III. is of mahogany, about six yards in length. At one end is a white mark, surrounded by concentric circles. Two players, armed with leaden quoits, one side of which is covered with cloth, throw a quoit (*palets*,) the object being to approach as near as possible to the white mark. The pains the Emperor takes to throw his *palets* is inconceivable, and he beats every one except Princess ANNA MURAT. The Empress usually plays the game of solitaire or baguenaudier with the ladies. Sometimes the whole scene is interrupted by the loud barking of the Emperor's favorite dog Nero, who, in spite of the efforts of FELIX, the Emperor's valet, bursts into the astonished company and jumps upon his Imperial master. The Emperor vainly remonstrates, "*Eh bien, Nero, que venez-vous faire ici?*" Nero, if he detects an angry tone, lies down at once, and waits till the tea is served, and though he despises tea, consumes any amount of sandwiches, with which even ladies present him. Nero has not forgotten his first master, Baron DU BULOCH, and whenever he sees him, actually howls with delight. He is, however, extremely stuck up with other dogs, and only patronises Brisca, a terrier of Marshal VAILLANT, with whom he is reported to be on intimate terms.

LIFE IN AFRICA.

WHAT DR. LIVINGSTONE SAW AND HEARD.

From the London Atheneum.

We will rather note some of the innumerable incidents which may help us, perhaps, to more correct conclusions on the character of these Eastern and Central Africans (who are not so much negroes as a handsome brown population) than we have hitherto formed. When the good Bishop MAKENZIE arrived in the country which LIVINGSTONE was traversing, nothing surprised him more than the fact that the natives, at least, knew more of agriculture than he could teach them. They looked with contempt on our English iron implements, a metal which they pronounced rotten when compared with their own; and, by replying to one question with another, often intimated the folly that lay in the original query. "Is this country good for cattle?" said one of the explorers to a Makololo herdsman. "Do you not see," rejoined the rustic sage, with laconic brevity, "abundance of the grasses which the cattle love and get fat upon?" The villages are generally well situated and well watered, but beneath the roofs of the huts there is a little indiscreet beer tippling, and some overcrowding of household, yet not so much probably as may be found in a Dorsetshire laborer's cottage. Where the slave-trade has not emptied a village, or war filled it with skeletons and silence, there is generally as much happiness as can exist in a place where those two evils are always imminent, where there is no stimulant to secure progress, and where the people have to be told that their coal would burn and their oil provide them with light.

Their politeness is excessive, and leads to as much mendacity as the same quality does in civilized countries. When they say the small-pox, which has been so deadly a visitation, came to them from England, they mean it as a compliment to England's greatness. Dr. LIVINGSTONE found that they respected many of the commandments, without knowing anything of the Decalogue, and that they had attentive ears for all divine commands, but with comment of their own, after listening. One old chief told us that the customs of himself and tribe were sinful, and that guilt rested on him and them. He did not deny the sinfulness, but he demurred to responsible guilt. With a bold innocence, he described the fault as lying between the white man and Jesus. The blacks had not been so favored as the whites; they had not had the book sent to them; how should they know better? We are not surprised that Dr. LIVINGSTONE says of such shrewd and tractable Africans, that though their knowledge is scanty, their reasoning is close.

Among themselves, their method of argument might suggest something profitable to angry disputants at home. When two men are in hot and eager debate, and neither wrathful speaker can convince the other, one challenges the other to a race; the victor in that is satisfied with his triumph, and both are too breathless and exhausted to enter on further controversy that day. These men are, of course, the free Africans, manly, intelligent, and industrious, easily frightened, but yet not to be imposed upon. When they first heard the LIVINGSTONE's donkeys bray, they were mute with terror; but when they found that no furious action followed such thunder of alarm, their mirthful contempt found abundant expression. It is only among the natives degraded by slavery and its results that Dr. LIVINGSTONE missed the hope, courage, manliness, and intelligence that distinguished their brethren of brighter destiny.

Although it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that Dr. LIVINGSTONE so loves the African that he unconsciously throws a little too much pink light, *couleur de rose*, over him and his fellows, yet we cannot doubt of the simple truth which lies at the bottom of all his statements. If there be some discrepancies, this is to be accounted for on the ground that different localities and different tribes are spoken of. The general conclusion, however, must be, if Dr. LIVINGSTONE's statement be generally taken, that the Africans who have not been accustomed to slavery, possess virtues, refinements and maxims that might put to shame all the civilization of white Europe and America.

One of the most interesting subjects to the more interesting of the two classes of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's readers will be that devoted to the description of African ladies. Taken generally, woman has no ill time of it in the districts which the party traversed, though, if she and the village to which she belongs happen to be captured by the slave-dealers, she suffers, besides the common misery, the little humiliation of being considered less valuable than her fellow-captive, man, by a yard of cotton cloth. Four yards are given for a male; the market price of the woman is three. In their free homes Dinah is mistress and master too. At Killimanjaro, the women are the traders, and will not admit a man to make sales in the market-place. In some districts, where the husband *is* permitted to sell, he is only the good lady's factor. We find one who, having sold a goat without referring to his wife, was soundly rated by the business-like woman, who felt herself insulted. "Do you think you are unmarried?" asked the irate lady; "why what sort of a man are you?" These strong-minded [illegible] too long absent [illegible] too hastily [illegible] given to a [illegible] of course, [illegible] the richest [illegible] the greatest [illegible] of wives, but the oldest and richest of such [illegible]. A smart, [illegible] lover, with but one cow, has little chance of winning the dusky young girl of his affections. When he counts his head of cattle by thousands, he can procure more young wives than he wants. These ladies do not comprehend how England can be happy and powerful, seeing that no man can keep more than one wife, which to them has a mean and shabby aspect. Notwithstanding all this, there are true hearts beneath some of these dark and comely bosoms. We read of one girl who, rather than marry a hot chief who would have her, and her inclinations would not, slew herself, and escaped what to her was degradation. Added to this impassioned feeling there is a mixture of fine modesty and curiosity among them. One can pardon the curiosity which prompts them to take a shy glance at a white man bathing; they would see if his body be really as disgustingly pale as his face. When their own countrymen go down to the river, the women avoid the place. There is no such scornful defiance of decency in Africa as may be seen in many English watering places. Some of the prevailing ideas of modesty are, no doubt, conventional; but such has been the case in the regions of the sublime and beautiful. When Penthesilea was dying, the sole anxiety of that incarceration of loveliness was that some dear friend would be good enough to see that her feet were covered and her bosom exposed!

In matters of fashion, there is quite as much flutter in the savage as in the civilized mind. The warm brown beauties (neither they nor the men are full "niggers" in this district) stand before you, upright as finely-chiseled columns, graceful as fawns; the water-pots on their heads become them more than bonnets would. If it be a time of day when water-pots are not to be borne, the young ladies are to be seen dressed, or decked, in the utmost rigor of the prevailing mode. Select any one of them, and you will find that of the beads about her hair, her collars, gorgets and necklaces, her armlets, wristlets, chains and clasps about her legs and ankles, there is not one that is not in the latest fashion. It is true that with all this she has scarcely a "farthing's worth of cloth" about her. But what then? "*C'est la mode, ma chere!*" and ladies in the French revolution wore little more, and that was semi-transparent.

It is certain that these coy damsels (for there is no absence of native modesty among them) looked with considerable disgust on the men in bags, as the trousered whites were called. Even the less fastidious matrons quieted their children by threatening to fetch the white man to bite them. In their eyes Dr. LIVINGSTONE, busy with the wet and dry bulb thermometers, was an object of pity, "playing with toys, like a little boy;" but when they beheld the travelers spreading butter, raw butter, on their bread, their disgust was beyond expression. They only use butter, after melting it, to anoint their head and bodies, and they gazed, as we should gaze if a Muscovite nobleman were to seat himself in Belgrave-square, and breakfast in the open air, on what Muscovite stomachs could once digest, tallow candles.

Apart from feelings that arose from contrasts of habits, there was a universal appreciation among men and women of the objects of the expedition. All longed for the time when the land should be at rest from war and slavery. The chiefs who practiced both easily comprehended that the sowing and swelling of cotton, and honest trade generally, would be more productive in the end than capturing and selling men. The only obstacles in the way are the Ajawas, who deal in human flesh, and the Portuguese, who encourage the traffic. These obstacles, it is to be hoped, will soon cease, and the Christian race, who were the first to establish and are the last to protect this accursed traffic, will speedily abolish it, under honest inward conviction or external and irresistible compulsion.

LORD PALMERSTON.

A MODEL FUNERAL SERMON.

From the London Saturday Review.

An Irishman of a certain sort would feel very uncomfortable if he allowed his friend to be buried in peace without the elegant ceremonies of the wake. And clergymen of a certain sort would feel that they had been shamefully wanting to their duty if they suffered an eminent man to die and be buried with merely a few words of decent regret. Hence the rather startling advertisement: "The Patriot PALMERSTON; was he saved? By R. W. DIBDIN, M A."

Surely the most penurious person would not grudge his modest sixpence to ascertain the answer to this truly momentous question. Unfortunately the pious and reverent orator is more skilful in composing sensation advertisements than in solving the problem which they state. As he most justly says: "It is a deeply interesting question. Is Lord PALMERSTON among the few worldly great men who, when the trumpet shall sound, will arise, not to everlasting shame and contempt, but to glory, honor, and immortality?" But the modest DIBDIN can give us no sure answer. "My brethren, I stand as it were upon a precipice." This is very ominous. It makes the heart of the faithful quake with anxiety. Only, who placed Mr. DIBDIN on the brink of the precipice? "I cannot presume to judge the dead," he says. Then why have asked the question? As a matter of fact, however, he does presume to judge the dead. He offers a number of considerations which would lead us to hope and trust that the patriot is saved, but he does not scruple to deal faithfully with us, and to tell us what there is to be said on the other side. First of all, "like most of the great, he had sadly neglected the saving truths of the Gospel in his younger days." Secondly, there are to be remembered against him the "sins of his youth." But then let us look to the creditor side of the account. "Salvation is of grace, and not of works." Still works count for something. In grace it is to be feared the late lamented statesman was weak; but in works he was magnificent. His brief title to a mansion in the skies is "his bestowment of Church patronage." "Wisely and persistently he rejected all High-Church candidates for promotion." Though he may have behaved amiss about Popery itself, "he always acted well concerning Papists in the united Church of England and Ireland. He never countenanced for one single hour Papists within the National Church. He treated them as traitors to the Protestant Church which gives them bread." Then again, still on the credit side, are sundry deans and other smaller fry. "Such bishops and deans have been made by Lord PALMERSTON as recall the memory of RIDLEY, LATIMER and BRADFORD, who taught and flourished in the days of godly EDWARD VI." Precisely. Dean CLOSE recalls RIDLEY, much in the same way as the name of DIBDIN may for the future recall the notions of Christian charity, and modesty, and reverence, and good taste, and knowledge of Church history. But, unhappily, at least one deanery and perhaps one archbishopric are on the wrong side of the account. "Some of his appointments from the Infidel or Broad Church party are among the worst that could be made." But our magnanimous viceroy of the Supreme Judge "lays no blame on him for this." "We must make two excuses." The infidels came to preferment "under the mask of evangelicalism." They "disingenuously deceived a man not over-critical in matters of divinity." Poor simple-minded, guileless Lord PALMERSTON! In the second place, some infidels were appointed "by favor of those whose wishes Lord PALMERSTON could not control, for though the Prime Minister has very great power, there are voices which must be heard even by him." Of course this must be the voice of the Sovereign. And so we are brought to this. The supreme head of the Church is a supporter of infidels. The supreme head of the Church abuses her influence to lavish its dignities upon men who abhor the Church, men "favorable to infidelity, and opposed to God's truth and to the very word of God itself." What a decorous and most seemly innuendo! However, the upshot is tolerably favorable. "We cannot but cling to the belief held by so many that the Lord had mercy upon him, though it may have been at the eleventh hour!" One item, by the way, ought not to be overlooked. "In his more private intercourse, wherein I have had the honor of speaking with him," we find that he was alwas "good tempered," &c. We devoutly trust that our friend did not omit to "deal faithfully" with Lord PALMERSTON, to speak "a word in season"—what worldlings call a word out of season—to him on this favorable occasion. There is something wonderful in the pains which the godly take to let us know that they have shaken hands with a great man, whom at the time they verily believed to be straight bound in the broad path that leads to destruction.

After cursing his enemies and calling them bad names, such as Papist, traitor and infidel, Mr. DIBDIN goes on very naturally to bless his friends and himself. This nation is "a most ungrateful and sinful nation." While professing to be Protestant, it "is continually encouraging and paying Popery, and now, furthermore, fostering infidelity and Sabbath-breaking to an extent unknown since the Reformation." The period of the Restoration, it would seem, is no exception, nor the era of the first two GEORGES. Then the nation is gracefully compared to Sodom; and, as Sodom might have been spared had there been ten righteous found there, "so may this mighty empire be saved from its just degradation and ruin by the prayers of the remnant, the inconsiderable number of evangelical Christians, who form a faithful body in the Church of England." So modest, so free from spiritual pride, so little puffed up or ready to vaunt himself! Anybody can detect at once the genuine ring of Christian meekness and charity and brotherly good will. Mr. DIBDIN's followers must find Westminster Abbey the most dismal spot in the world. "Oh! my brethren, of that splendid array of names which cover the walls of that ancient abbey—kings, statesmen, warriors, divines, philosophers and poets—it is a solemn thought how many, buried in honor and handed down from age to age for respect and admiration, must arise to everlasting shame and contempt!" Then, after refreshing himself with a text, he adds—"Seeing, then, that most of the inhabitants of that receptacle of the illustrious dead have been noble and mighty, it follows that by far the greater part have received all the honor they ever can receive to all eternity!" One would think this was enough, and that the wretches might be left to their doom. But no, we must be dealt faithfully with. "When they finished their brief and brilliant course upon earth, they came to the end of all their honors; for the future there is nothing but sorrow, anguish, remorse and agony, the blackness of darkness forever, the just wrath of a holy God," &c. "So must it be with all but a comparatively few of those who are buried in the national burial-place." Even now Mr. DIBDIN doubts whether he has conveyed with sufficient clearness his blessed message of damnation. With pious rapture he goes on gloating over the notion of what destruction means. "Everlasting shame and contempt—fire that shall never be quenched—anguish that shall never be assuaged—and remorse that never shall cease to gnaw their hearts through the endless ages of eternity." Such are the sweet tranquil thoughts with which the spectacle of death inspires this admirable divine. A man of common mould is filled with tender hope and brotherly love by the strains of the funeral march. An ordinary mortal is made softer and gentler as he thinks of the desolation of the hearth and the lonely stillness of the grave. But this is absurd weakness. Let us seize the occasion to remember that, though the body is still, the soul will be fiercely gnawed by remorse through the ages of eternity in hell. Let us take the opportunity to denounce one set of men who differ from ourselves as traitors to their church, and another as unbelievers and foes of God. Let us menace our country with degradation and ruin. Let us do all we can to stir up the recollection of strife and division, of hatred and malice and [illegible] O, incomparable Mr. DIBDIN! [illegible] Christian!

NELSON.

[illegible] ABOUT ENGLAND'S NAVAL HERO.

From Las Novedades.

[illegible] of the fact that the great NELSON, he who was called by the English the "God of the Seas," and whose statue rises so proudly in Trafalgar-square, was one-eyed; but there is hardly anyone who knows to what accident was due the loss of his eye, and many who fancy they know it are far from being accurately informed, if, at least, we may depend upon the following account, which comes to us from trustworthy sources. To begin with, the *American Cyclopædia*, Vol. 12, p. 175, relates that NELSON was in command of the *Agamemnon* off Calvi, under the orders of Sir CHARLES STUART, and that he there lost an eye, being struck by the gravel thrown up by a projectile. The *Biographie Universelle des Contemporaines*, iii., 775, states that the loss of NELSON's eye occurred at Bastia. The same assertion is made in *Conversations Lexicon*, xiii., 621. *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, p. 624, is for Calvi. So that of the authors above quoted, the Americans refer the occurrence to Calvi, the Europeans to Bastia. Both are, however, misinformed, according to the most Excellent Señor D. [illegible] ABARCA, General of the Republic of Nicaragua, to whom we are indebted for the following communication: "About the year 1780 there cruised along the coast of Spanish America (Central America) a celebrated English seaman, who was afterward to bear the appellation of 'God of the Seas.' This man, who was destined to so glorious a future, followed then the instructions of his government minutely, reconnoitring those coasts, suing for sympathizers with the British trade, which was then forbidden, and inflicting all possible mischief on the Spanish colonies and on their material interests. In the discharge of such duties he entered the mouth of Juan de Nicaragua, on the Atlantic, and rowing up the river with an armed force, consisting of various launches and other flat-bottomed boats, came up within reach of the old castle. There he made his arrangements with the energy and activity characteristic of English sailors, and determined to take the castle by storm. The people who composed the garrison of the said castle, awed by so bold a resolution, made up their mind to abandon the place. It is not well known why they came to such a decision; but I may assert, as a faithful narrator of this event, who have had access to the official archives of the city of Granada, that the commander of the fort was seriously ill, and that his daughter or wife, Dona REFAELA MORA, being aware of the intention of the garrison, and of their actual dereliction of their duty, came also to her own resolution, which was worthy of an ancient heroine of Saguntum or Numancia. Leaving the commander in his helpless state and hastening to the batteries, she soon perceived that the loss of the fortress was inevitable, and that her father would have to endure ill-usage, and would beside be exposed to the sorrow and shame of having his name associated with that national disaster. She looked about the spot, and without hesitation she took up the still burning match which the soldiers, on deserting the place, had thrown on the ground, and, with manly courage, she fired all the cannons which she found loaded and pointed at the invading flotilla. This noble deed was rewarded by the happiest results that the Senora could possibly have looked forward to. One of the many projectiles fell on board the boat in which was the commander of the flotilla, and a splinter of the bulwark struck the bone below his left eye, knocking him down as if dead, whereupon the flotilla of boats rowed back down the stream in the greatest haste. They reached their ship without any further accident and left those waters, freeing thus from danger the castle of San Carlos de Nicaragua, and covering with glory the heroine who had alone been able to save the honor of her father and illustrate the glory of Spanish arms, by repulsing the great NELSON, the 'God of the Seas,' the hero of Trafalgar. This is an authentic fact, and rests on documents in the archives of the City of Granada, of Nicaragua, republic of Central America, of which now Gen. DON TOMAS MARTINEZ, descendant of the illustrious heroine, is President. This lady received by a royal decree the brevet of a Captain in active service, and the permission to wear the uniform which was sent to her as a present, together with the decree. She also enjoyed an annuity from the government." We give thanks to Gen. ABARCA for his communication, which we think must interest the reader, as revealing an incident which is but little known, but which reflects so much glory on one of the daughters of Spain.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* writes as follows upon the reduction in the French army:

"Assuredly such a step as a reduction of the cadres of the army, whatever may be the proportion, cannot be adopted without producing a certain delay in the promotion, as has been admitted by the Minister of War himself in his report; but it is proper to remark that the totality of the arrangements of the November decree will only become accomplished facts in the course of 1867, and that their gradual application will permit their severity to be singularly modified. Even now may be pointed out, as serving to contribute to that result, the readiness manifested by several of the ministerial departments in offering a certain number of civil employments to officers who have obtained the right to retire on a pension; such nominations will, in fact, produce vacancies which could not have been foreseen under other circumstances, and which will aid the efforts of the minister to bring back those corps as soon as possible to their normal state. We have to observe, moreover, that, as respects the infantry, the formation of a fourth battalion in each of the three regiments of sharpshooters will even now allow a modification, in a proportion worthy of notice, of the reductions to be made in that arm. As to the present position of the officers threatened with a suppression of employment, it is protected in the most complete manner by the arrangements of the decree. The Emperor, in fact, has intended that, whatever might be the momentary situation of such officers when out of the cadres, they shall retain the full pay of their rank and its other advantages. The kindly intention of the sovereign, who already, a few years back, made a first augmentation in the pay of the inferior officers, has not stopped short at merely protecting rights already acquired; it does more, for on the 15th of November a decision adopted on the proposition of the Minister of War assigned a supplementary credit of 3,558,850f. to a fresh amelioration of the pay of captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants of all arms. The amount of this increase, which will be realized in two annuities, and which will reach, in 1867, for the infantry and cavalry, a sum of from 150f. to 200f., according to the rank and relative position of the officers, bears full testimony to the constant solicitude which watches over the well-being of the army, and strives to improve it even in the midst of budgetary embarrassments. Thus are found secured, for the advantage of all, the material interests which might be thought compromised in the case of certain officers, at the same time as their chances of promotion. Many questions, which the Imperial decree and the minister's report have been unable to regulate beforehand, will be raised, as may be expected, by the application of the projected reductions to each corps and to each particular position; but we have a guarantee for a favorable situation in the delay itself, which will admit of a prudent leisure in the execution of the arrangements, and above all in the equitable spirit of the Minister, who will have to carry them out according to the Emperor's intentions."

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

THE CLAQUES.

The *claque* at the Parisian theatres has always been a source of annoyance alike to authors and to actors. Some of its iniquities have been exposed in the Tribunal of Commerce, where two actions have been brought in which M. GOUDCHON, leader of the applause at the Porte St. Martin, and M. MARC FOURNIER, director of the same theatre, were alternately plaintiff and defendant. In April, [illegible], M. GOUDCHON became leader of the *claque* at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and at the same time made an advance to M. FOURNIER of 40,000f., now reduced to 35,500f. by the payment of 7,500f. This contract was renewed for three years and a half in December of the same year, when M. FOURNIER agreed to the M. GOUDCHON daily, for the sum of 10,000f. a year, a number of tickets representing 54f., at the usual prices, and also made a verbal engagement to allow him eighty tickets daily for the admission of the *claque*. In May last, however, M. FOURNIER ceased to give the eighty tickets, on the ground that no such stipulation was contained in the contract and that the giving of them was an immoral act which the law would not sanction. As GOUDCHON persisted in claiming them, M. FOURNIER declined to retain his services, dismissed him without paying him the 32,500f., and engaged another leader of the *claque*. M. GOUDCHON in consequence brought the present action, demanding to be restored to his functions, or else that the 32,500f. should be at once repaid to him, without waiting for the terms stipulated in the contract, for the breach of which he also demanded 20,000f. damages. M. FOURNIER responded by a cross action to enforce payment for tickets delivered to GOUDCHON, and of 10,000f. as damages for the inconvenience caused him by the latter's conduct. Counsel were heard on both sides, and in the end the tribunal decided that the treaty being immoral it must be annulled. At the same time it condemned GOUDCHON to pay the sum claimed for the tickets, while his demand for the return of his 35,000f. was complied with, and an order made for the payment of the amount. Now that contracts between managers and the *claquers* are decided to be "immoral," it is possible that the ears of the public will be spared the infliction of this venal applause.

A NEW CENSORSHIP.

In a notice of the opening of the Strand Theatre on Saturday evening, the London *Morning Post* writes: "In the course of the evening, an incident occurred to which we have some delicacy in alluding, but which as being, so far as we know, wholly without precedent in an English theatre, and also as intimating censorship of manners in a quarter where, according to conventional estimate, refinement is least to be expected, should not, perhaps, be suffered to pass without notice. In the stalls, which were occupied for the most part by ladies and gentlemen, manifestly of good social position, and all dressed in evening costume, there was seated, in company with a friend, a tall and remarkably pretty woman, the extraordinary lowness of whose dress was a general subject of observation, and obviously gave great scandal to the audience, among the female portion of whom a painful sensation was clearly perceptible. At last public indignation found expression in a brief, emphatic form. No sooner had the curtain fallen on the first play than there was heard from the gallery a voice uttering, in slow and well-measured accents, an injunction which could be intended but for one person in the vast assembly. Pale with emotion, yet still retaining her gentle, placid look—for there was no taint of immodesty in her demeanor—she quietly drew her opera cloak over her shoulders, and then tied it tight round her neck. In a few minutes afterward she rose from her seat, and, leaving behind her her friend, a modestly dressed woman, walked out of the house, amid hisses from the gallery and stern silence, not less eloquent, in the stall and boxes."

SUCCES DE SCANDALE.

The notorious Parisian songstress THERESA has signed a fresh engagement with the proprietor of the Alcazar, which binds her to the service of that theatre for the next three years. THERESA is to receive £12 per night. Thus her annual income will amount to 108,000f., or £4,300 a year. Naturally, the true interpreters of art, such, for instance, as LEFEVRE, [illegible]LAN, CAVALHO, CAREY, &c., feel this *succès de scandale* to be a bitter insult to them, who, if they were to demand 8,000f. from one of the directors of the opera for their annual salary, would inevitably incur the risk of being assured that the sum was exorbitant. Yet each or any of these true artists have had to bear the expense of an education the cost of which those only can tell who have defrayed it, and the result of their performances must inevitably elevate and refine the public taste, soften and soothe excited feeling, and thus have a beneficial influence on society. Whereas such singing as that of THERESA, accompanied as it is by vulgar gestures and gross allusions, has not only sprung into existence without any preparatory training, but has the most degrading and corrupting influence on the audience, the younger part of which cannot fail to have the worst instincts of nature excited by witnessing this revolting performance. Perhaps a more graphic illustration could not be given of the actual tone of Paris society than the fact of such services having been secured for the public at a cost of above four thousand a year. THERESA is at present occupied in giving lessons to the Count de D——, who has to act in the Marquis DE MASSA's "Commentaires de César" at Compiègne, his task being to mimic the popular songstress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNDY ISLAND IN A STATE OF REVOLT.

It may appear strange that the islanders of the few miles of granite in the Water of the Bristol Channel should bid defiance to the powers that be, yet such is the case. Though no actual collision has taken place between the islanders and the minions of the law, yet the police and the bailiffs of county courts are forbidden access to the island. A company has for some time worked the national quarries on the island, and as many as 200 men are, or have been employed on the works. The good wages they received, and the free and easy life the men enjoyed, and the almost immunity from the unwelcome visits of police officers and county-court bailiffs, have made it a refuge for the "fag ends of society" and "black-legs." The refusal on the part of the proprietor to be rated for the county police has been followed by an injunction to prevent any of that fraternity landing on the island. This has now been extended to the officers of the county court. For a time this was evaded by getting the captain of the *Ranger* (who carries the mail to the island weekly) to serve the summonses. That person is now forbidden to land with any such undesirable messages in his possession. So the islanders are declared in a state of revolt, having set law at defiance, as in days of yore, when it was a pirates' home. Sergeant PETERSDORFF, judge of the county court, having seen the summonses repeatedly returned "unserved," intends to bring the case in some form or other under the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for the present the Lundyites will enjoy immunity from unpleasant visitations from over-anxious and pressing tradesmen, but it should make the latter cautious.—*Western Morning News.*

LISTENING AND QUESTIONING.

The two NAPOLEONS have been alike remarkable in their tact in questioning and cross-questioning those from whom they could derive information. I had occasion to compare notes with Mr. CODDEN as to the reputation of the present Emperor for his supposed taciturnity—a reputation he does not deserve. Though he wastes no words, he cannot properly be deemed a silent man. He is certainly rather disposed to inquire than to give expression to his own opinions, and his inquiries are singularly indicative of his sagacity and penetration into the aptitudes of those with whom he converses. In this respect he forms a remarkable contrast with his predecessor, LOUIS PHILIPPE, whose passion for talk was so irresistible that it has been said of him that in a conversation of thirty minutes he never failed to absorb twenty-nine and three-quarters. It was not uncommon for him to send for a person with a view to consult him on some special subject, and not to make the slightest reference to that subject, till the visitor received his dismissal. I have listened to him pouring out a continuous stream of words—running from one language to another—quoting Spanish, English, German, (and even with the slang of each he had some acquaintance,) and when the attempt was made either to correct an error, or to supply an omission, "*Mais sire,*" he would reply, "*Mais laissez moi parler—nous y reviendrons*"—but there never was a *revenir*. Lord PALMERSTON was not only an acute inquirer, he was a patient and encouraging listener, never taking offence or displaying impatience when his views were controverted.—*Sir John Bowring, in the Fortnightly Review.*

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Prussian papers state that the number of editors prosecuted during the last three years in this country far exceeds that in the rest of Europe taken together. In some cases the accusations preferred and the judgments given are really curious. The other day, for instance, the printer of a paper licensed for non-political matter only, was fined for inserting an advertisement, in which a political paper was recommended as a very handy record of the times 'to all Liberia.' Non-political political papers, the court ruled, cannot be allowed to make mention of Liberalism, were it even in an advertisement. Another remarkable case is that of Dr. JACOBI, who, while still in prison for a similar offense, has been sentenced to another fortnight for reprinting, in a two volume biography of a political friend, a speech which his hero delivered in the Germanic Parliament at Frankfort sixteen years ago. The reports of the Germanic Parliament have been in everybody's hands ever since, without attracting the notice of the police. It also deserves mention that three years ago editors giving dissatisfaction were hardly ever shut up, fines being nearly always substituted for bodily restraint; now the reverse is the case, and that to a serious extent. Thus Herr VON HASENCAMP, the editor of the leading paper of Königsberg, has just been condemned to five months' imprisonment for four several offences committed by his unadvised pen. But no; not just his own pen. Among the culpable articles are one or two copied from other Prussian papers, which appearing in less liberal and inflammable localities than the province of Eastern Prussia, have been neither condemned nor even arraigned. That all this rigor has already served to change the tone of public opinion, and acclimatize people to the internal politics of the existing *régime*, is, however, more than can be fairly asserted. Whenever and wherever municipal elections are decided the result is uniformly favorable to the Liberal cause. Though the greatest exertions may be made by the Conservatives, and though the government are exceedingly careful to appoint none but reliable, and, if possible, noble officials of so and so many ancesters, the burgher will not allow himself to be guided by them. The crime of slandering and defaming His Majesty is becoming more and more frequent. From 69 cases in 1860, when the constitutional difference first began to cast its shadow before it, there has been a steady advance every year, until 191 is the number recorded in 1864. In 1860 no more than 62 papers were prosecuted by the Crown against 195 in 1863, and 274 in 1864. This year will show a considerable increase again."

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO MADAME DE LAMORICIERE.

The *Union de l'Ouest* gives the following as the text of a letter addressed by the Pope to Madame DE LAMORICIERE on the decease of her husband:

FROM THE VATICAN, Oct. 3.

VERY DEAR DAUGHTER IN JESUS CHRIST: Hardly had the sad news of the death of the illustrious Gen. DE LAMORICIERE, your worthy husband, reached me, when, after having raised my eyes to Heaven to ask for peace for the deceased, my thoughts were directed toward you and your very dear and pious daughters. While sharing with you and with them the grief of so great a loss, I remember the sacrifices which so great a man made for the cause of religion and this see, and I felt my sentiments of affection and gratitude increase towards the Catholic captain and the son, full of love for his mother, the holy church. Although gratitude remains fixed in my heart, my grief nevertheless diminishes when I reflect on his really Christian death and the feelings which preceded it. Console yourselves therefore in God, and be sure that you will receive from him the necessary strength to bear your affliction. The good curé brought me your letter, to which I reply by the present. Receive, as a proof of my personal affection, the apostolical benediction which I accord to you and your daughters. PIUS IX.

Annual Report of the Directors of the Mint.

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, the Director of the United States Mint, has submitted his report of the Mint and its branches, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

The deposits and coinage of the fiscal year just closed, exhibit a very satisfactory increase over those of the previous year, and everything thus far indicates that the present year will be largely in excess of the past.

The amount of bullion, in value, received at the Mint and branches, during the fiscal year, was as follows:

Gold, $31,065,349 74; silver, $1,183,405 23; total deposits, $32,248,154 97. From this sum a deduction must be made for redeposits, or bars made at one branch of the mint and deposited at another for coinage. Making this deduction the amount will be $27,982,849 00.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, $25,107,217 10; unparted and fine gold bars, $5,578,482 45; silver coin, $636,308; silver bars, $313,910 69; cents coined, including the two and three-cent pieces, bronze and nickel, $1,183,330; total coinage, $32,819,248 64; number of pieces of all denominations coined, 87,323,851.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $6,465,212 17; gold coined, $6,436,377 50; fine gold bars, $85,310 24; silver deposited and purchases, $315,943 99; silver coined, $307,508; silver bars, $3,671 66; cents coined, one, two and three-cent pieces, $1,183,330. Total deposits of gold and silver, $6,781,156 16; total coinage, $8,016,197 40; number of pieces, 85,548,735.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco the gold deposits were $18,808,318 49; gold coined, $18,670,840; silver deposited and purchases, $540,299 20; silver coined, $328,800; silver bars, $145,235 58. Total coinage of gold and silver, $19,144,875 58; number of pieces, 1,775,116.

The Assay Office in New-York received during the year, in gold bullion, $5,250,260 04; in silver, $320,111 28. The number of fine gold bars stamped at that office is 2,175; value, $4,947,969 21; silver bars, 1,859; value, $155,903 45; total value of gold and silver bullion, $5,570,371 27.

The report of the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, represents its operations as successful and encouraging. The gold deposits amounted to $541,559 04; silver, $7,050 81; total deposits, $548,609 85. The number of gold bars stamped were 469; value, $545,363. This branch is engaged in melting, refining, assaying and stamping gold bullion, returning the same to the depositors in the form of unparted bars, bearing the government stamp of weight and fineness.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 9.*

The Montana *Post*, of Oct. 28, says: "Last week the queen trophy of the mountains was found by DE FOE & Co., in Deadwood Gulch. This monster nugget weighed fourteen and a half pounds, avoirdupois, and measures in length nine inches; in breadth, two and a half inches, and in thickness one and a half inch. The specimen is almost entirely free from quartz, and is worth $6,500 in greenbacks."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On Monday afternoon last, a boy named Geo. Kucher, aged 16 years, and residing at No. 13 Sheriff-street, was accidentally shot at Pier No. 4 North River, by Peter Morrisy, a private watchman. The wound inflicted was a severe and dangerous one, the ball entering the breast and breaking two ribs. It appears that the boy Kucher was sitting on some cotton bales while other boys were busy stealing cotton, and Morrisy fired the shot to frighten the boys away. In doing so he inflicted the wound on Kucher. The boy, on being shot, ran away, as did Morrisy, who heard that Kucher was mortally wounded. Roundsman P. T. Seymour, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard of the occurrence, and traced the boy to his house. Meanwhile Officer John Hanifer, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, made diligent search after the watchman, whom he succeeded on Saturday in finding. Capt. Brackett had the prisoner conveyed before the boy, who identified him as the man who had shot him. On being arraigned before Justice Dowling, Morrisy admitted the act of shooting, but stated that it was purely accidental. He was committed to await the result of the boy's injuries. At the latest accounts young Kucher was reported as in a dying condition.

A DISHONEST BOOK-KEEPER.

Mr. Chas. Smart, a resident of Williamsburgh, charged Wm. B. Gesslenberg, a book-keeper formerly in the employ of Mr. Wm. B. Watkins, No. 80 Reade-street, with having appropriated $284 to his own use. Mr. Smart's statement is that on the 8th of November he called on Gesslenberg at No. 80 Reade-street, where he was employed, and left $284 with him for safe keeping. Soon after the book-keeper was discharged by Mr. Watkins, and on leaving the store carried with him Mr. Smart's money. Capt. [illegible], of the Third Precinct, and Detective Tilley, of the same, arrested Gesslenberg on Saturday, at his boarding-house in North Moore-street, and on his arrest the prisoner confessed to having received the money, which he spent in concert saloons and upon fast horses, &c. He was committed by Justice Dowling for trial. He is a native of Germany and 23 years of age.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

This case, adjourned from Wednesday last, came up for hearing on Saturday morning.

Justice Dowling rendered his decision on the question of his jurisdiction in this case, argued by counsel some time since. His Honor stated that he had come to the conclusion that he had jurisdiction to arrest and examine the prisoners for the offences charged, but as these offences constituted violations of the Statute of the United States, he thought it best that the proceedings should be conducted before the United States authorities and stated that he should only hold the prisoners for the purpose of handing them over to the United States officials. Mr. James, counsel for Fabian and Chauncey, stated that three indictments had been found against his clients, he believed for forgery, by the United States Grand Jury, and desired to ask the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Sedgwick, if these charges now pending in this court should not be withdrawn or dismissed. Mr. Sedgwick, in reply, said, that as far as he could control the matter, although he did not know what course the District-Attorney would pursue, if the sole control of the matter were entrusted to him, it was not his intention to proceed before Justice Dowling on these charges, but that he was subject to His Honor's order. The Justice then stated that he would proceed no further in the matter, but would now hand over the prisoners to the United States authorities. Whereupon they were received into custody by the United States Marshal in attendance.

Mr. Holmes, on behalf of the defendant Barney, who, it will be remembered, is out on bail, said—"That inasmuch as a bond had been filed here for the sum of $15,000, and that yesterday he had given bail in the sum of $12,000 in the United States Court, he thought that it would not be just that his client should be held under both, and as his Honor had not the power to cancel a bond, he suggested that the proper mode would be to dismiss the complaint, which would carry with it the bond. To this Mr. Sedgwick objected, on the ground that a dismissal of the complaint by his Honor would appear as if the parties were innocent of the offences charged against them, and that his Honor could not dismiss the complaint, as he had not yet read the evidence, and further, that his Honor had decided already that he had jurisdiction, but that these bonds were only taken subject to the Judge's decision on the whole case.

To obviate this difficulty about the bonds, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes that the indorsement be made upon the complaint, "dismissed for the reason that the United States authorities have assumed jurisdiction of the case."

With reference to this matter of the bail bonds, Justice Dowling reserved his decision for a few days.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Louis Ernest caused the arrest, on Saturday, by Officer Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, of John Doherty, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Union Bank of Albany. The bill which was exhibited is a new one and very poorly executed. Justice Mansfield committed the prisoner for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DRUGGING CASE.

Some time on Saturday night a French baker, named Eugene Nonean, and an unknown companion, entered the bar-room of Owen Finn, No. 319 West Twenty-fifth-street. Calling for refreshments, the twain invited Finn, the proprietor, to drink with them. He complied, taking bottled soda, and repeated the act two or three times. Suddenly he became stupefied, as he believed, from the effects of some drug placed secretly in his liquor. While in this state of semi-unconsciousness, Finn charges that Nonean and his companion abstracted from his pockets a watch and chain, and about $30 in greenbacks. Finn says he was conscious of the act of theft, but could not successfully resist the thieves. On this complaint Officer Pitcairn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Nonean, and he was committed for trial by Justice Ledwith in default of $1,500 bail. His confederate escaped.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.

On Saturday night Mr. Lucius S. Comstock, who resides at No. 27 East Twenty-seventh-street, was leaving a car on the Broadway line near the corner of Twenty-seventh-street, when he was seized by two or three suspicious-looking fellows, who evidently desired to impede him in his passage from the car. On reaching the pavement Mr. Comstock discovered that his wallet had been stolen, and at once gave an alarm. As he did so one of the men spoken of jumped off the platform of the car, and was instantly pursued by detective Barker, who was fortunately a passenger in the car, and he succeeded in arresting the man, who gave his name as James Doland. On being arraigned before Justice Ledwith, Doland confessed to the robbery, and he was committed for trial without bail.

GOT HIS OVERCOAT.

Maurice Davis, a pawn-broker, doing business at No. 3 Sullivan-street, charged William Henry with stealing a beaver cloth overcoat, valued at $40, from his private office. He stated that he saw Henry running from the office with the coat, and on giving an alarm Officer Travis, of the Eighth Precinct, gave pursuit and made the arrest. Justice Ledwith committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

LOST HIS WATCH.

An individual named James S. Remington, living at No. 20 Fourth-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, visited an improper house in Greene-street, and yesterday morning discovered that his watch and chain, valued at $30, and about the same amount in money, had been removed from his clothes. Making search for the missing property, he found his watch concealed between the ticks of the bed. Officer Kelley, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Flora Reed, the alleged thief, and she was committed by Justice Ledwith for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Flora is a native of Ireland, and is 23 years of age.

A DISHONEST COOK.

George Sausen, a Frenchman, who is in the employ of Mr. John J. Osborne, No. 290 Fifth-avenue, as a butler, made a charge of grand larceny against Matilda Cassidy, a cook in the establishment of Mr. Osborne. The complainant stated that Matilda stole three bottles of wine, valued at $16, and $35 in cash, among which was an English sovereign. The wine was the property of her employer, while the money belonged to two of the female servants in the house. The wine was found in the cook's possession, and among other money in her pocket the sovereign was identified. Officer Lindsay, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, made the arrest, and Justice Ledwith committed the girl for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

A DEATH FROM THE WYOMING HOTEL EXPLOSION.

Coroner Collin held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of John C. Ebbling, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 11 Harrison-street. Mr. Ebbling was severely and fatally injured by the explosion of a box of chemicals, which accident, it may be remembered, took place on Sunday morning, Nov. 5, in front of the Wyoming Hotel, in Greenwich-street. The wife of Mr. Ebbling and her brother, Frederick Spellinger, of Brooklyn, were examined by the Coroner, and upon their evidence the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. It was stated that the deceased had only paid for his life insurance a day or two before the accident occurred. Mr. Ebbling was 36 years of age, and a native of Germany.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An inquest was held by Coroner Collin, on Saturday, on the body of George Stephenson, of No. 245 West Houston-street. It was stated by the witnesses that during the afternoon of Friday a truck came to the door for the purpose of receiving a load of rags. While loading the cart, the horses became restive and unmanageable, so much so that the boy in charge of them could not hold them. Mr. Stephenson seeing the difficulty attempted to get up on the truck, by seizing one of the rungs and swinging himself up. Missing his hold he fell to the ground and one of the hind wheels passed over him, inflicting the injuries which caused his death. Mr. Stephenson only lived eight hours after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury. The deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.

Coroner Collin also held an inquest, on Saturday, morning at Pier No. 35 East River, on the body of Patrick Lyon, residing at No. 145 Cherry street. The remains were found by Officer Bumstead, of the Seventh Precinct, at low tide, beneath Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine street, yesterday morning, at an early hour. No cause was given for the drowning of Lyon, and the jury found a verdict that he came to his death by drowning. He was a native of Ireland, and forty-five years of age.

SUICIDE BY SWALLOWING ARSENIC.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest on Saturday on the remains of Charles Schvendorf, a native of Germany, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. The deceased went to a drug-store in Ludlow-street, near Stanton, and bought the poison, saying that it was for killing mice. Afterward he took the arsenic in the presence of his step-son, Frederick Hammell, bidding him "good-bye, Fred." He having refused to take medicine to counteract the effects of the poison, vomiting and purging soon followed, and in a few hours death ensued. Mr. Schvendorf was forty-nine years of age, and resided at No. 178 Suffolk-street. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE BROADWAY OMNIBUS CASE.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Mr. Hassam O. Lovell, whose death resulted from being run over by a stage on Saturday, as was stated in yesterday's Times. The evidence in the case proved that the driver of stage No. 354 of the Fifth-avenue line, John Rushmen, was driving at an ordinary rate of speed, and that a moment before the accident he heard the words, "Oh my God," and immediately pulled up his horses, though not in time to prevent the collision. On examination it was found that the omnibus wheel had passed over Mr. Lovell's head, and fractured his skull. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the driver was thereupon discharged from custody. The deceased was a resident of the interior part of the State, and was stopping at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street. He was 48 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts.

PRIVATE WATCHMEN COMPOUNDING WITH THIEVES.

A most serious charge was yesterday preferred against two private watchmen, before Justice Mansfield, by Capt. William Carney, of the brig *Nellie Mitchell*, lying at Pier No. 50 East River, foot of Montgomery-street. The Captain's complaint stated that Frederick Sevrin and Andrew Johnson, private watchmen employed at that pier, did on Saturday night knowingly permit certain river thieves, whose names are as yet unknown, to go on board the brig *Nellie Mitchell*, and steal from the ship about 800 pounds of wool and 11 bags of cotton, valued at $625. The thieves succeeded in making good their escape, but their booty was afterward recovered. Officers Walker and Whitman, of the Seventh Precinct, made the arrest of Sevrin and Johnson, and the prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. Both of the accused live in Brooklyn.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 2161, 1585, 1813, 1812, 705, 2033, 2041, 875, 707, 1629, 249, 513, 2097, 2641, 2649, 2653, 2655, 2659, 2663, 2665.

Circuit, *Part II.*—Nos. 2560, 2602, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2620, 2622, 2634, 2642, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2664.

Circuit, *Part III.*—Held at No. 71 and 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 770, 849, 1820, 282, 1312, 474, 2524, 2044, 2080, 942, 1280, 1432, 1044, 932, 1758, 1462, 2014, 2020, 2022, 2111.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., on the third floor of Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street. Demurrers Nos. 150, 153. Issues of law and fact, Nos. 17, 192, 195, 171, 131, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Nos. 37, 39, 44, 158, 46, 50, 51, 53, 58, 58½, 60, 70. The general call commences at No. 75.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 491, 969, 4635, 4669, 1495, 1385, 515, 2223, 2815, 4645, 4615, 980½, 1723, 1743, 4325. *Part II.*—Nos. 3656, 1254, 4972, 2098, 742, 1952, 2102, 4510, 1574, 1464, 1686, 1610, 482, 1762, 5024.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1152, 78, 1042, 889, 683, 908, 820, 1250, 1251, 1253, 1255, 956, 1263, 515, 1254. *Part II.*—Nos. 1174, 1179, 1180, 733, 384, 1112, 1118, 1198, 1136, 1176, 1147, 1135, 1139, 1151, 1158.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 9, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.		400	Erie Railroad	92¼
	Small	107	300	do	92⅜
2,000	do	107¼	500	do	92⅜
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	98⅝	100	do....2d call.c	92⅜
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		15	Erie R. Pref	85
	Small	100	100	Hud. R. R.	108⅜
2,000	do	102¼	100	do....b10	108⅜
2,000	U. S.5s,10-40s..C.	91¼	100	do....s30	108⅜
2,500	do	91⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	94
5,000	N. Y. State 7s,'70, ex-int	101¼	400	do	93⅜
2,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser	97⅜	800	do	93¾
12,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97	1000	do	93
60,000	do	96⅞	100	do....c	93⅜
5,000	do...Th'd Ser.	96⅞	100	do....2d call	93¾
55,000	do	96⅞	200	do....s10	93¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s	88	200	Reading R.	116
5,000	N. Car. 6s	81⅞	400	do....b10	116
2,000	do	81¾	600	do	115⅞
7,000	Missouri 6s	76	1000	do	115⅞
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	77	200	do....2d call	115⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	25	Mich. Cen.	116
12,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅞
10,000	Harlem 1st M.	99	1300	do....s60	73¾
1,000	P., Ft.W.&C.3d.	85	100	Ill. Cen. R.	133
2,000	Cl. & Pitts.2d M.	90	800	Chic. & N. W.	35½
10,000	Am. Gold...s30	144¼	300	do....s10	35⅜
20	Cen. National B'k	104	200	do....2d call	35¼
15	City Bank	185	500	Chi. & N.W.Pr	63⅞
800	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44¼	400	do	63⅞
100	do....s10	44⅜	1000	do	63⅝
50	West. U. Teleg'h	56	300	do	63⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	47⅜	500	do....s60	63
200	Ashburton Coal	16	100	do....s30	63⅛
100	Mariposa Min.	14⅛	100	do....s30	63⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅞	100	do....2d call	63¾
100	do....b30	97	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	105
600	do	97	200	Chi. & R. I.	105⅝
200	do....2d call	96⅞	100	do....b10	105⅞
50	do	96⅞	100	Mil. & P.du C.R.	75
15	New-Jersey Cen.	140	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
			200	do....2d call	105⅛
			25	Chi. & Mil. R.	75

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co....c	45½	100	Cleve. & Pitts	93¾
400	Schuylkill Coal	12¾	100	do	93⅞
100	Erie Railroad	92¾	300	do....s3	93¾
400	do	92¾	500	do....b3	94
300	do....c	92⅝	300	do	93⅞
400	do....b3	92¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	106
300	Hud. Riv. R....c	108⅜	100	do....s3	106
500	Reading R....c	116⅛	1100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
300	do	116⅛	200	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	63⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.	19¾	200	do....s3	63⅞
100	M. So. & N. I.	74⅞	200	do....b3	63⅞
600	do....c	74⅞	200	do....c	63⅞
300	do....b3	74⅞	100	P., F. W. & C....c	105⅜
300	do	74⅞	200	do	105⅜
100	do....s3	74¾	100	do....b10	105⅜
500	do....c	74⅞	200	do....s3	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....s3	27⅜	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	74¾
10,000	do	27⅜	200	do	74⅞
100	Cumb. Coal	44	1300	do....s3	74⅞
100	do....s3	44	100	do....c	74⅞
100	Canton Co.	45½	100	do....b10	74⅞
900	Schuylkill Coal	12¾	1200	do....s10	74⅞
200	do....b3	12⅝	700	do....b3	74¼
77	do	12	700	Cleve. & Pitts....c	93⅜
500	do....s3	12¼	3600	do	93⅜
100	do....b15	12⅝	400	do....s3	93⅜
100	do....b10	12⅜	100	do	93⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co....s3	14¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	105⅞
200	Mariposa Pref.	20	100	do....b3	106
100	N. Y. Central	96⅞	300	Ch. & N. W.	35½
100	Erie Railway	92¼	100	do....c	35⅝
100	do....b3	92¼	100	do....b3	35⅜
100	do....s3	92⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....c	63⅜
100	do....c	92⅜	400	do....s3	63⅜
100	Hud. R. R....s3	108⅜	300	do	63⅞
200	Reading R....b3	116	200	do	63⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol....b3	104⅜	100	P.,Ft.W.&Chi....s3	105⅜
200	do....b3	104⅜	100	do	105⅜
			100	McG. & W. R.	27

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pref.	63⅜
300	Schuylkill Coal	12⅝	1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	74
500	Mariposa Min.	14⅛	600	do....s3	74
200	N. Y. Central....s3	96⅞	500	do....b3	74⅛
100	do	96⅞	100	do....s3	74⅛
100	Erie Railroad....s3	92⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts....c	92⅞
400	do	92⅜	700	do	92⅞
400	do....b3	92⅜	900	do....s3	92⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅜	200	do....s3	92⅜
100	do	108⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	106
400	Reading R....b3	116	200	do....s3	105⅜
400	do	116	100	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	105
300	do....s3	116	100	do	105½
400	do....b5	116			

Monday, Dec. 11—A. M.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1864, ending June 30, 1865, enables us to present the exact avails of the Customs Revenues, since the 1st July, 1862, when the Act of February 25, 1862, pledging these Revenues to be paid exclusively in Gold and Silver, and their specific appropriation to the Interest and Principal of the Public Debt went into full operation. It will be noticed with pleasure by the *friends* of the Public Credit, that the revenues thus specifically pledged to its support, yielded, including the exchange made on surplus gold disposed of here and on Sterling, the proceeds of Gold sent direct to London from San Francisco, *nearly three hundred millions*, ($287,847,336,) and that after paying the sum of $155,762,979, Gold and Currency, for interest on the Public Debt, and paying off 67,707,604 of the principal of the Gold-bearing demand Treasury Notes and Gold-bearing Loans of 1842 and 1850 which fell due in 1862 and 1865 respectively, the large balance of $64,376,753 to July, 1865, was passed to the general uses of the Treasury. We have respectfully differed with the head of the Treasury in reference to the appropriation of part of this balance, believing that the act of February, 1862, clearly contemplated the purchase for each fiscal year, after 30th June, 1862, at least 1 ℔ cent. of the principal of the Funded Debt of the United States, *by way of Sinking Fund.* This would have required, as we have heretofore shown, the application, altogether, in the three years, of the sum of $21,218,728, to wit:

	Funded Debt.	Sinking Fund.
1863, June 30	$283,561,841	$2,835,618
1864, June 30	729,543,441	7,295,434
1865, June 30	1,108,667,641	11,086,676
Total arrears due Sinking Fund		$21,218,728

The present head of the Department has expressed himself against the practical usefulness of such a Fund, though the sinking process, if promptly and faithfully administered, would arrive, in thirty years, at much the same consummation, as the fixed sum of $200,000,000 a year for interest and principal, which he recommends in its stead. The difference is not so much in the result to be attained as in the policy of repealing a specific pledge incorporated into our system of finance as established by the Act of February, 1862, and reaffirmed by the Joint Resolution of Congress of March, 1864, merely to substitute a different pledge which, after the questionable precedent thus established, might be repealed a few years hence on the recommendation of Mr. McCulloch's successor. We should rather prefer to see the $200,000,000 a year pledged as additional to the original provision for the gradual liquidation of the principal of the Public Debt, and as much more as the surplus income year after year would authorize. It is by no means certain that more than ten years (in place of thirty) would be required under such legislation and taxation, with the rapid growth of the country in all that makes taxation a living and effective, and to the people acceptable principle, to pay off all the Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United States within the control of the Treasury, down to the $282,746,000 of the long 6 per cents, which cannot be paid off until 1881.

In this connection we may refer to the fact that no Secretary of the Treasury, since the troubles of 1861, has been able to keep up with the revival and growth of our Customs Revenue, in his estimates. The sums derived from this source in the past three years, aggregate *more by forty-eight millions* than the estimates of Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden. The former calculated on $70,000,000 in 1863; he received $102,916,512; the latter on $70,272,091; the receipts were $84,928,260; in both instances exclusive of the exchange made on Gold. Mr. Fessenden estimated for the current fiscal year $70,000,000 from Customs. His successor, in only five months of the year, has collected at least $75,000,000, and derived $12,310,459 by way of exchange on Gold disposed of in the first four months. Mr. McCulloch now raises the estimates to $147,009,583—or a hundred millions additional to the first quarter—for the year, while we really deem the prospect good for *over one hundred and eighty millions*, exclusive of the exchange on surplus Gold. And if we have no serious foreign complications, he will get every dollar of it; and on a scale of Importation not under, but if at all larger, than the fiscal year 1860, under the *ad valorem* system of duties which gave but $53,187,512 on an importation of $362,163,941.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF UNITED STATES—3 YEARS.

Customs of fiscal year 1862 to June 30, 1863		$69,059,642
Customs of fiscal year 1863	$102,916,152	
Exchange on Gold	16,486,975	
Exchange on London	2,799,920—	122,203,047
Customs of fiscal year 1864	$84,928,260	
Exchange on Gold	8,607,360	
Exchange on London	3,047,027—	96,582,647
Total avails of three years		$287,847,336

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE ABOVE—3 YEARS.

Gold Interest fiscal year 1862		$24,729,846
Gold (about $45,600,000) and Currency 1863		53,635,421
Gold (about $58,000,000) and Currency 1864		77,397,712
Total of all Interest		$155,762,979
Principal of Demand Notes paid	$59,691,604	
Gold Principal of Loan of 1842	2,653,000	
Gold on Texas Indemnity of 1850	2,622,000	
Old Treasury Notes for Customs	2,741,000—	67,707,604
Total on Interest and Principal		$223,470,583
Balance to general uses		$64,376,753

The Trade and Finances of the past week were essentially improved by the tone and spirit of the Message of the President of the United States and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President at once relieved our merchants in the Foreign Trade and enhanced the Public Credit by a communication to Congress, the earnestness and dignity of which, has seldom been equaled, whether taken in its important domestic or foreign bearings. And at the same time nothing appeared in the Report of the Secretary to justify the previous apprehension of sudden or damaging measures of contraction. The fall in Gold since these official papers were made public is 3½ ℔ cent., and while the rise in the Government Securities is not yet in the same proportion, the improvement is decided and the signs of increasing demand at advancing figures, encouraging. We especially look to see the 7.30 ℔ cent. Currency Interest Bonds gradually recover to the par value at which they were disposed of last Summer, and from which they declined by reason of the stringent turn in Money in October and November, which bore somewhat heavily on the interior Banks that held a large amount of these bonds, and by reason also of the supposed competition of the new funded 5-20s of 1865. The latter are now finding permanent investors, and the whole amount is not such as to have justified their own depreciation or the effect on the 7.30 ℔ cents.

The Foreign Exchanges have been favorably influenced, first by the reassuring temper of the President's Message; and secondly, by the large receipts of Cotton, which are unprecedented in any previous week of the season. They were also assisted to some extent by the reduced rate of interest in London, consequent upon recent heavy receipts from Australia. The market for Money is also steady at 7 ℔ cent., while the movement of the Stock Exchange, except on Government Securities, is not of a very decided character—the predominant feeling with several of the leading operators in the Railway Speculation being bearish, on the calculation that the Secretary of the Treasury means immediate as well as rapid contraction. In regard to this point, we apprehend no such contingency, as we have reason to suppose that the Secretary will await the appreciation of his 7-30 per cents. to their par value at least, and the return of the Gold-bearing Stocks to something like the prices of last summer, before he undertakes the further funding, much less the forced withdrawal of his currency. The last-named process is going on the extent which his surplus means from month to month will allow him to apply, and even this is counterbalanced by the weekly additions now being made to the National Bank circulation. Meanwhile we are quite confident that the equally important consideration of holding the operations of the New-York Gold Room in check, and gradually reducing the market premium, will not be lost sight of, so far as the demand from the Importers to pay Customs, can be answered, as they now are from the large gold surplus in the Treasury Office. The Secretary can do this and spare as much more for export should any temporary turn in the Foreign Exchanges demand it. He has no great interest to pay until January, and then only to about two-thirds of his probable January Customs.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,344,058 as against the total entries of $2,014,944 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,618,019 against $3,998,585 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $490,936 against $1,072,507 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,752,255. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 37,865 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 3,279.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st October) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	Oct. 14	$6,137,642
February	11,308,964	Oct. 21	6,112,877
March	15,769,131	Oct. 28	4,023,300
April	13,937,972	Nov. 4	5,375,138
May	12,699,024	Nov. 11	6,174,655
June	16,619,269	Nov. 18	5,807,725
July	18,808,198	Nov. 25	6,793,221
August	24,293,536	Dec. 2	5,143,629
Sept.	22,480,272	Dec. 9	3,344,058
Oct. 7	4,288,947		
Total to date			$200,893,497
Against same time 1864			211,331,797
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,538,300

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since January. 1, are:

January	$16,281,393	Oct. 11	$4,160,060
February	15,750,802	Oct. 18	3,402,121
March	14,397,718	Oct. 25	5,008,602
April	7,711,648	Nov. 1	6,608,467
May	8,258,275	Nov. 8	6,127,156
June	8,246,644	Nov. 15	6,415,566
July	12,812,675	Nov. 22	5,022,750
August	14,681,077	Nov. 29	3,840,220
Sept.	13,028,314	Dec. 6	5,618,019
Oct. 4	2,418,527		
Total to date			$161,069,669
Against same time 1864			205,734,023
Decrease since Jan. 1			$44,664,354

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$3,184,863	Oct. 14	$612,120
February	1,028,201	Oct. 21	449,229
March	381,913	Oct. 28	930,914
April	361,026	Nov. 4	92,700
May	7,255,071	Nov. 11	195,400
June	6,109,472	Nov. 18	1,010,485
July	[illegible]	Nov. 25	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Dec. 2	[illegible]
Sept.	2,464,978	Dec. 9	[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]		
Total to date			$27,807,252
Against same time 1864			46,203,347
Decrease since Jan. 1			$18,[illegible]

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	August	1,681,206
February	895,062	September	2,627,144
March	1,673,444	October	2,479,087
April	2,307,026	Nov. 11	1,247,121
May	1,257,658	Nov. 20	705,752
June	750,465	Dec. 2	895,383
July	$1,092,684		
Total to date			$19,057,560
Against deliveries to date, 1864			11,118,657
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,938,903

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,309	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,569	April	153,187
May	8,230,135	May	10,292,880
June	7,887,554	June	1,068,274
July	9,308,190	July	5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,661	November	4,243,786
Dec. 2	952,693	Dec. 2	310,440
Dec. 9	1,752,255	Dec. 9	152,170
Total	$97,121,260	Total	$38,773,196

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	148⅛@144⅜
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	101⅛@102⅜
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	90⅞@91⅜
New-York Central	97@97⅞
New-York and Erie	92@92⅝
Rock Island	107⅛@108
Michigan Southern	73⅜@74⅞
Michigan Central	116@116
Illinois Central	132@133
Hudson River	108⅛@108⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92⅝@94
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅛@105⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	33⅛@35⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	47@47⅜
Mariposa Gold	13⅛@14¼
Cumberland	43⅛@45⅛
Reading	115⅛@117
Northwestern Preferred	64⅛@63⅝
Canton Land Co.	45⅛@45⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅛@27⅝

The market for Stocks on Saturday was steady, at about the last prices of Friday afternoon, while the Gold market had a further decline of one ℔ cent., making *three and a half per cent. fall* since the President's Message of Tuesday. The speculation in the Gold-room was heavy and declining to-day, without much reference to the Treasury Office, which was not a seller below 145 ℔ cent. Exchange on London closed for the day's steamers at 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. The shipment of Gold bars, &c. for the day were $149,677, making for the week, $490,936. Money was easier to the Brokers than on Friday at 7 ℔ cent. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs $355,000, and for Gold Certificates of Deposit, $547,000. The Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office were stated $70,822,344.

At 3 o'clock on Broad street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold left off 144⅜ ℔ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91¼	91⅜	Northwest	35⅜	35⅜
U. S. 5-20s	102⅜	102⅜	N. West Pref.	64	63⅞
U. S. 7-30s	97⅜	97⅜	Rock Island	106	105⅞
N. Y. Central	97	96⅞	Fort Wayne	105¼	105⅛
Erie	92⅜	92⅜	Cumb'land Coal	44⅛	43⅝
Hudson	108⅜	108⅜	Quicksilver	48	47⅜
Reading	116⅛	117	Mariposa	14⅜	14⅛
Mich. Southern	73⅞	74⅜	Canton	45⅛	45⅜
Illinois Central	133	133	Ohio Certificates	28	27⅞
Pittsburgh	94	93	American Gold	145⅛	144⅝
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	111	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	111	People's	112½
Union	114	St. Nicholas	95
Phenix	99	Commonwealth	103
North River	120	Importers' & Traders'	90
State of New-York	101	Manuf's&Merchants'	100
Commerce	106	N.Y.National Exc.Bk.	121
American Exchange	110	Central National	105
Pacific	160	Ninth National	104
Chatham	136		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Han.& St. Jos. Con.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab 1st M. Ext	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. x	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Erie 7s 5th m., x-int '88	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	94
Buf.N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3d M.	84
Hud.R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102½	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Hud.R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	88
Hud.R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Harlem 3ds, '68	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	47
Mich.Cen. 8 ℔c., '69-72	110	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	96
Mich. C.new, 1sts,8s,'82	110¼	Chi. & Alton Inc.	86
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c. 1sts	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	78
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82		

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

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Guaranteed and paid by the

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The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 22,117 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. and 2,600 bags Corn Meal, 49,898 bushels Wheat, 29,254 bushels Corn, 10,994 bushels Rye, 36,616 bushels Barley, 76,904 bushels Oats, 227 bbls. Pork, 268 pkgs. Cut Meats, 59 pkgs. Lard, 172 bbls. Beef, and 280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $10 50 for Pots, and $11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices, including Java at 28c.@30c.; Rio, at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo, at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra, at 21½c.@23c.; St. Domingo, at 17½c.@18½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at drooping prices; Middling, 48c.@49c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales. The receipts of cotton at this port since the 1st of December have been 40,872 bales, making 359,226 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, September 1, 1865, against exports of 142,312 bales in the same time. Messrs. Neill, Bros. & Co. having visited all parts of the Cotton States for the purpose of estimating the amount of Cotton in the South, present the following statement as showing the amount on hand May 1, 1865, the amount since delivered, and the stock still in the interior:

	Old.	New.	Total.	Deliv'd to Date.	Estimate Inter'r.
N. & S. Carolina	90,000	20,000	110,000	60,000	50,000
Georgia & Fla.	300,000	30,000	330,000	99,000	231,000
Mobile	360,000	40,000	400,000	222,000	178,000
New-Orleans	640,000	60,000	700,000	431,000	269,000
Texas	90,000	100,000	190,000	72,000	118,000
Memphis, Nashville, New-Y'k and all North not already counted	170,000	150,000	320,000		
Of which rec'd at New-York				116,000	
Estim'd at other points*				90,000	114,000
Total	1,650,000	400,000	2,050,000	1,090,000	960,000

*Say stock at Memphis, (35,000,) Nashville, (5,000,) receipts at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and deliveries to spinners at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and throughout the West. Our estimate of the total of old and new is therefore 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' prices:* Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 31½c.; Everett A A, 27½c.; Laurel C, 27c.; Atlantic D, 29c.; Atlantic V, 27½c.; Atlantic G, 26c. Bleached Shirtings—Uticas 9-4 $1 20; Uticas 10-4, $1 30; New-York Mills, 47½c.; Bates, 38c.; Forrestdale, 37½c.; Langdon, 30c.; Langdon 7-8, 28c.; Harris 4-4, 25c.; Stephen Harris 7-8, 30c. Prints—Merrimack W, 26c.; Merrimack D, 25c.; Sprague, 24c.; Pacific, 22½c.; American, 22c.; Freeman, 19c. Delaines—Pacific, 29c.; Hamilton Woolen Co., 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 26c. Ginghams—Berkshire, 25c.; Caledonia, 25c.; Roanoke, 20c. Colored Cambrics—Washington, 23c.; Victory, 22c.; Portland, 19c. Silesias—Lonsdale, 35c.; Indian Orchard, 32½c. Brown Drills—Standard, 34c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 39c.; Bates 22½c. Ticks—Pemberton A A, 60c.; Everett, 42½c.; Pemberton X, 45c. Denims—Amoskeag, 32½c.; Manchester, 40c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 40c.; Whittenton C, 33c. Canton Flannels—Ellerton H, Bleached, 58c.; Ellerton O, Bleached, 52½c.; Ellerton P, Brown, 47c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 Hoops, 67½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Market inactive. Chicago—But little business doing. Philadelphia—Dry goods market steady and quiet, and sales, both cotton and woolens, light.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 75; very inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 30, chiefly at $7 90@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 75
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship brands	8 30	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 60	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 35	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 70	@15 25

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $8 75@$9 85 for poor to good, and $9 90@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been more freely offered and purchased, closing at $4 25 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, at a further partial reduction of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel; sales, since our last, 53,000 bushels, including White Michigan on p.t.; Amber Spring at $1 73 to-day, and $1 75@$1 76 last evening; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed, lower, and declining; sales since our last, 51,000 bushels at 83c.@92c. for unsound, and 93c.@94c. for sound mixed Western; also 30,000 bushels strictly prime do., for January delivery, buyer's option, at $1 00 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is more active, but at easier prices; sales, since our last, 33,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 15 for Canada West, and $1 05 for Canada East. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are in rather more request, but are declining. We quote Sound State at 60c.@61c.; Western, 58c.@60c., and Unsound at 45c.@51c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand and steady at 55c.@85c. for poor to choice ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and buoyant, at 25c.@65c. for new, and 10c.@45c. for one year old, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been more freely offered and purchased at somewhat easier prices. The week's receipts have been 36,790 hides; sales, 94,800 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 21,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24@25 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Culls, to arrive, 21 lbs., 14½c.@16c., gold; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 14 lbs., private terms; 3,600 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 37,100 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 11,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 19@21 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 13½c., cash, as they run; 350 West Indies, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 9c.@13c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 214,000 (same time last year 356,800—year before, 251,100,) and 650 bales. The stock consists of 85,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips), 4,500 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips), 31,000 Dry Orinoco, 10,000 Dry California, 7,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 6,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 13,000 Dry Central American, &c., 700 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 4,500 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 30,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 16,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 4,500 Dry from European ports, 800 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 3,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 650 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been moderate. Prime, heavy leather is firm, while inferior descriptions are somewhat easier; rates, in general, show a decline of about ½c. ℔ lb. Stock somewhat increased. Oak Sole—The inquiry continues active at unchanged figures. Stock reduced. Prices firm, for desirable leather. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 34,000 sides." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies, cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Copper has been offered much more freely, and at decidedly lower prices, yet has been in limited demand, in view of the reported cessation of the Spanish-Chilian war. Iron has been quiet, but quoted steady. Lead and spelter have been dull at former prices. Tin has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations. We quote: Ingot Copper at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $51@$52 50; No. 2, $48 50@$50; Scotch Pig, $52@$54; English Bar Iron, refined, $97 50@$112 50, ℔ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $10 12½@$10 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin at 26¾c.@27c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27½c.@28c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 07½@$1 12½ ℔ gallon. Resin at $7@$20 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 65; Bleached do. at $1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $2@$2 15; Red Oil at $1 20@$1 35; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 47 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at 41½c.@42c. for Crude; 66c.@68c. for Refined, in bond; and 86c.@87c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, closing, however, at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 62½, closing at $29 12½ cash, for Mess; and $26 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Also, 2,250 bbls. Mess, December delivery, seller's option, part, at $29 10; New Mess, January and Febuary, sellers' and buyers' option, at $27 75@$30. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull, to-day, at 13c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@19c. for Hams; sales, 170 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; small sales of Cumberland Cut, at 15c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 12⅛c.@12⅝c., ℔ lb. Lard is again lower; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@19c., for common to choice ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Beef Hams favor purchasers; 80 bbls. Western were sold at $34 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 30c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 25c.@38c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@19c., for poor to choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	48	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℔ lb.	43	@45
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb.	38	@40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb.	33	@37
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	36	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	33	@36
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@35
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@35
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb.	25	@27½
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	33	@37
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	35	@38

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18½	@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	14	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

SKINS—Deer continue in active request at full rates, and parcels arriving and to arrive, find ready sale. We note sales of 3,000 lbs. Central American, to arrive, at 65c., gold, and on the spot, 2,000 lbs. do., 1,200 lbs. Honduras, 6,000 lbs. Para, and 3,500 lbs. California, at prices within the range of our quotation. Honduras 65c.@67½c.; San Juan 60c.@62½c.; Bolivar 37½c.@40c.; Sisal 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz 65c.@67½c.; Chagres 62½c.@65c.; Porto C. and Barcelona 46c.@50c.; Para 97½c.@60c., in gold, ℔ lb. For goat the inquiry is limited to small parcels, the strike of the morocco finishers having much reduced operations in most of the factories. Prices in the absence of sales are entirely nominal, and the tendency is toward much lower rates than were recently current.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 136 hhds. Cuba, &c., part at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and heavy at 15c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 33,000 lbs. at 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 31,000 lbs. at 13c.@14½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair at changed prices. Sales 171 hhds. at 10c.@21c.; 54 cases Seedleaf at 6½c.@13c.; and 50 bbls. Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at $2 34@$2 35 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been quiet and depressed. Included in the sales since our last have been 125,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 52½c.@75c.; 58,000 lbs. do. pulled, at 53c.@70c.; and sundry lots of foreign on private terms.

Current Prices for Domestic Wool in New-York, Dec. 9, 1865.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@70
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	58@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	50@55
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	65@72
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	55@62
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	57@62
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@55
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	53@63
Unwashed fleeces	35@43
Southern unwashed fleece	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece burry	20@24
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece	30@40
Unwashed fleece burry	22@25
California.	
Washed fleece	46@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	25@42
Unwashed fleece, medium	30@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	16@20
Pulled fine	45@57
Pulled medium	40@45
Pulled common	32@36
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	60@65
New-York City, super	55@60
New-York City, No. 1	42@47
New-York City, No. 2	14@17
Country, extra	65@70
Country, super	58@61
Country, No. 1	38@45
Country No. 2	18@20
Lambs	45@50
Western limed pulled	35@44
Southern limed pulled	33@40
Tub washed	50@72

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 450 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb; 250 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. ℔ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Norwegian brig, 347 tons, to Cork for orders, excluding West Coast Ireland, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6s.; a bark, 562 tons, from Apalachicola to New-York, Cotton, at 1⅛c. Freights to San Francisco are steady, without material change, except for weight, which has advanced to 1¼c. ℔ lb., and $1 for Nails, the offerings being in excess of the capacity on best ships.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as first-class waitress, or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 407 6th-av., near 26th-st., 2d floor, room 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse, who will be found thoroughly efficient for her duties; capable of instructing young children the French language; an intelligent, respectable person, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, lately arrived from England, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 9th-st., 3d floor, right.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country for a large number of English Protestant and other cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine, a situation by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 91 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 48 West 19th-st., for two days. The lady she is parting with desires to find her a good situation.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress a situation in a first-class family; a good dress and cloak maker; perfectly respectful and intelligent; would go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as seamstress—can cut and fit children's dresses; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of city reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 307 7th-av., bell 4, on the left.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 30 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game and pastries; all kinds of breakfast plates; best of city reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some ironing and washing in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 138 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding house; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; wages $12. Call at No. 139 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY FOR A most excellent woman to do plain sewing and light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 14 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 267 7th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and game; no objection to a boarding-house; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has good city reference. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged girl; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; or as nurse and seamstress; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; would do housework in a respectable private family; best city reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS governess, or as companion for a lady. Address B. E., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD GO OUT BY THE day or week in a private family; has good city reference. Call at No. 29 Cornelia-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as first-class waiter or footman in a private family; has the best of city references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO IS A good penman and an experienced book-keeper, temporary or permanent employment in any capacity; manual labor not objected to; first-class reference. Address J. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German, (unmarried;) is perfectly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give first-class references. Address JACOB, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk, and understands gardening; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober and faithful man; willing and obliging; has four years' city reference. Address T. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or gardener; is a good milker and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single Englishman; is civil and obliging; best of city reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands gardening, the care of a horse, cow and furnace; is willing to be useful; the best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; the best city reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND make himself generally useful; has 12 years' experience; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; the best of city reference given. Address M. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store or hotel in the city; has good references. Address D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE CANVASSERS for this city and vicinity. The Charter Oak is the very best and most easily worked company in the country. Good men are wanted to solicit. See our prospectus, and call at No. 151 BROADWAY, in the P. M.

J. T. POMPILLY, Gen'l Agent.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO has some knowledge of the shoe business, to sell shoes from sample, on commission. J. N. SMITH, No. 95 Marshall-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE AN experienced book-keeper; a middle-aged man preferred; best of references required. Address, Box No. 5,433 Post-office, stating references and salary required.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN OF education in a small boarding school to assist in the general duties of the establishment. Address Mr. L. DE GRANDVAL, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—SADDLERY HARDWARE CLERK; an active salesman who understands the business. Address, with references, Box No. 4,453 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING HORSES

CANTERING HORSES,

SELF-OPERATING

SWINGS,

BABY TENDERS,

SLEDS AND TOYS.

ICE SKATES IN GREAT VARIETY.

LEWIS TIBBALS, No. 510 Broadway,

Directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B.—Invalid Chairs and Propellers on hand and made to order.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

IRON! IRON!!

200 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig.
250 tons No. 1 Allentown.
250 tons No. 1 Thomas.
200 tons No. 1 Carbon.
200 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie.
200 tons best Bar Iron.
100 tons common Bar Iron.
100 tons Wrought Scrap.
100 tons best Spike Iron.

Ready for immediate delivery. For sale by PETTEE, WILSON & CO., No. 23 South-st.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA for the last fourteen years, about returning, offers his services to transact any law, commercial or confidential business; is familiar with all mining interests, and has facilities for obtaining correct information as to their value, &c.; and without claiming to be a scientific mining engineer, can give a clear, practical and common sense report on any such property or other business intrusted to his care. Has leisure to attend to any respectable agencies. References unexceptionable as to qualification and integrity. Address CALIFORNIAN, care Lees & Waller, Agents Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

PAPER-MILL WANTED—NEAR NEW-York, of large size and in complete running order, to buy or to hire. Address JAMES CARSON, Box No. 2,141, No. 15 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY on Union-place and Broadway. Size 75x200 feet. It may be divided. Also property for sale in Broome-st. and Cedar-st. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. [illegible] and 29.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE LOT with the buildings thereon, No. [illegible] East 4th-st., being about 135 feet from Broadway; the buildings consist of front and rear buildings, the lot is 25x98 feet 10 inches, and on the rear of 25x15 feet, making a very fine lot for a large store or any public building. Apply to WM. H. WILSON, No. 117 Warren-st., or G. VAN CLEFT, No. 4 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND IN SHIRLEY Township, Huntingdon County, Penn., eight miles from the P. C. Railroad. On the premises there is a vein of yellow ochre [illegible] other colors. Also white clay for china stoneware. For further particulars apply to JOHN LONG, he will be 8 or 10 days at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York City. There can be seen samples of ochres and paintings.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR REMAINING THREE-story brick houses, with modern improvements, in a row of ten, on Alexander-avenue, between 138th and 139th sts., about 1,000 feet from Harlem Bridge, Westchester County, in a highly respectable neighborhood, where taxes are light; railroad from City Hall passes there every few minutes. Price $4,000, part on mortgage. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLA AND VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, [illegible], stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN FRANKlin-av., Brooklyn, with immediate possession; three stories, basement, high-stoop and sub-cellar; just completed in best style; all modern improvements; near cars, and pleasant, healthy location; terms easy. Call on or address H. T. L., No. 143 Fulton-st., N. Y. ([illegible] saloon.)

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Two first-class stone fronts, nearly finished; built in the best manner; 60 feet from Henry-st., on Woodhull; all the modern improvements; first-class surroundings. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 411 Hicks-st., or the stone-yard corner Rapelyea-st. and Hamilton-av. D. DIXON.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT ORANGE and Mont Clair for sale, each 25 and 40 acres land, with buildings; prices, $12,000 and 15,000. Also, several places from 6 to 50 acres each; prices $2,500 to $10,000. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 71 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—To close an estate, several well-built three-story and attic brick houses; ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry; also a very choice house, extra lot, very near Wall-st. ferry; very reasonable. Inquire of P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 31 Nassau-st., first floor, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60, half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 183 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A SUBURBAN residence, ten minutes' walk from the station; healthy situation, overlooking the city; fourteen rooms, with modern improvements, stables, outbuildings, abundance of fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Price $12,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-ST. property. The substantial five-story stores and dwellings on the northwest corner, known as Nos. 438 440 Greenwich and 50 Vestry st. Terms easy. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 36 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.

ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS OF ALL SIZES, all prices; terms easy; call and see for yourselves. Farms shown free of carriage hire; bargains.

JAQUES, No. 49 Dey-st.

LOTS ON 55TH AND 56TH STS., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Also, block bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and East River, for sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story attic and basement cottage; eligibly located in the pleasantest part of the village. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, Agent, No. 71 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 183 EAST 21ST-ST.; a nice brick house, high stoop, desirable dwelling; price $10,000. Apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

HOUSES AND STORES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In all parts of the city, wanted by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 124TH-ST., AND BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., four lots, $750 each. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 124TH and 125th sts., 10 lots of ground. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., VERY CHEAP, TWO lots on northeast corner of 134th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

STABLE CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AVENUE and 32d-st. for sale. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, a house suitable for a genteel family; several lots neatly laid out in garden; a good stable and carriage-house; neighborhood good. Apply to E. H. KIRK, No. 51 Beaver-st.

HALLS TO LET FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, &c.—Address or apply to C. B. SMYTH, Room No. 6, (up stairs,) Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 11TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. F. VAN WAGENEN, No. 26 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT PRIVATE STABLE, No. 7 East 39th-st., rear of riding-school. For terms, apply to C. L. ROBERT, No. 99 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED.—PART OR WHOLE OF A first loft, located in any street leading out of Broadway, between Murray and Walker sts., or on Broadway, for a light and clean business. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 24 Warren-st.

WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO GET a room suitable for an office in a first-class private house above 34th-st. and below 45th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; immediate possession required. Address at once C. H. MITCHELL, No. 325 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, with six or more lots, not over two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, or lot in good location, suitable for a private residence. Address T. J. Mc, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHURCH OR PROPERTY 75x100 or more, located between 3d and 5th avs. and 19th and 30th sts. Applications, with particulars, to be sent to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 264 East Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A few children under 12 years of age, can obtain board in the family of a respectable widow lady, residing in a healthy, pleasant village in Connecticut, where they will receive a mother's care and attention. Address Box No. 774 Post-office.

THE PERSON WHO ANSWERED THE advertisement of a family of six persons wanting board, will oblige by naming the street and number. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and extension on parlor floor; parlor and two bedrooms adjoining on 2d floor; dinner at 6. 24 West 29th-st.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

TO LEASE—THE FOLLOWING PLANTATIONS:

A plantation in South Carolina, 3,000 acres, upon Seabrook's Island. Rent $2 per acre; an unequaled opportunity to engage in the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton.

A plantation in Beaufort District on Combahee River, S. C., [illegible] acres. Rent, one quarter of the crop or $3 per acre.

A plantation in Williamsburgh District, S. C., [illegible] acres. Rent, one quarter of the crop.

Partner wanted with $5,000, to cultivate a plantation 1,500 acres, on the Wateree River, S. C. Crop to be equally divided.

For sale—A plantation in Clarendon District, S. C., 620 acres; price $3,500; a good bargain.

Inquire at the office of the AMERICAN LAND COMPANY and AGENCY, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—LOST, A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, made by Constant, No. [illegible], with chatelaine, chain, locket, &c. Whoever will return the same to C. COLLINS, No. 42 Murray-st., will receive fifty dollars and no questions asked.

LOST OR STOLEN—A WOLVERINE DARK FUR ROBE, with a deep wrought border and lined with red cloth. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the same at No. 21 East 28th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

All goods warranted strictly pure.

Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers), [illegible] rosewood, black walnut, and oak, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER [illegible] (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory [illegible], corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut, [illegible] plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL steam engine, about 50-horse power. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,832 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest patterns at very low prices, is at E. [illegible]'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$3 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$2 00
Three copies 1 year....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the Times from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the Times Office.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock, L'AFRICAINE. Characters by Mme. Caronzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci, Signor Lorini, Signor Barili, Herr Reichardt. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
5th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Sixth Annual Exhibition of PAINTINGS and STATUARY of the Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GLADIATOR. Characters by Edwin Forrest, J. McCullough, J. W. Collier, D. W. Dalton, J. G. Burnett, Messrs. Nunan, Danvers, Blaisdell, Becks, Barry, Rendle, &c.; Misses Agnes Perry and Farren, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON: Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, J. C. Williamson, Browne, Pope, Graham and Ward, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, The OCTOROON; or, Life in Louisiana: Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John Dyott, J. G. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, GRANT'S CAMPAIGN. Characters by Messrs. Grisdale, George Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Lingard, Stanton, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Annie Hyatt.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Parsloe and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7 o'clock, SINBAD THE SAILOR; or THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS: Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring. And a capital drama.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MICHAEL ERLE. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, commencing at 2½ o'clock; EVENING at 8. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY and a FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM by the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Bryant's JEEMS, THE POET. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan. Bryant.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, THE FENIAN'S DREAM. Characters by Tony Pastor and the whole troupe.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock; WHAT WILL BECOME OF US ALL. Characters by the troupe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Official notice has been received at the State Department of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by twenty-three States and its rejection by three others. It is known by telegraph that three more have ratified, making complete action in twenty-nine States. This leaves seven that have not been heard from, viz: Indiana, Iowa, California, Oregon, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, not counting Colorado, which is not yet formally admitted into the Union.

A Charleston paper takes satisfaction in saying that Gen. Grant, on his recent visit in that city, "was quietly received by the military authorities. The negroes and Northern citizens turned out in considerable numbers to see the General, but native Charlestonians all turned their faces persistently toward the business parts of the city as the hour for his arrival approached. A few merchants, mostly 'Yankees' invited the 'distinguished guest' to a dinner at the Charleston Hotel, but he declined for want of time."

In the Alabama House, Mr. Smith, of Choctaw, has introduced a bill to prohibit marriage, &c., between the white and black races. Intermarriage is made felony by the bill, punishable by imprisonment for the whites, and branding and whipping for the negroes. Other disreputable connections between the races subject the whites to a fine of $1,000, and imprisonment in the County Jail for twelve months. The other parties to the crime are to receive "one hundred lashes on his or her bare back."

The Binghamton Republican states that the Inebriate Asylum has opened another ward, which will accommodate twenty-two additional patients. The patients now treated are said to comprise men of strong intellect, victims of and chained by the fiend of intoxication. The institution is working hopefully against the wrecking results of liquor. Instances of cure have been given, and the friends of this system of reform are encouraged by the results of efforts already made.

The Legislature of Vermont has transmitted to the Kentucky Legislature a resolution lately adopted by that body, the object of which is to "secure equal rights, without respect to color, to all citizens residing in the seceded States, including the right of the elective franchise." Gov. Bramlette opposed very strongly the adoption of such a resolution, and urged the Legislature to take immediate action.

Senator Morgan is preparing a bill granting the same pensions to sailors as are now granted to soldiers. As the law stands, sailors who have lost both arms or both legs only receive $8 per month, while soldiers who have lost two limbs receive $25 per month.

The wreckers have raised a large portion of the famous rebel iron-clad, the Merrimac, which was sunk off Norfolk. The composition wheel of nine tons, fifty feet of the stern and a section of the shaft were brought up at one lifting, and have been carried to the Navy-yard.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is now making a tour through the Southern States, for the purpose of delivering lectures in behalf of such charitable objects as the citizens of the different points at which he speaks may designate.

The schooner J. L. Newton, from this city, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 8th inst., in a disabled condition, her bowsprit and jibboom having been carried away by a collision with an unknown vessel.

Mr. S. W. Glenn, the proprietor of the Norfolk Opera House, left Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday last, having with him a considerable amount of money, and has not been heard from since. His disappearance excites much anxiety.

Information has been received that Mr. H. B. Garton and son, Mr. Gaskell and young Mr. Selby, of Grand River, Wayne County, Iowa, when on their way across the Plains with a drove of cattle, were attacked by a party of Indians and killed.

Rochester University, New-York, has recently received an additional endowment of $100,000, of which the sum of $25,000 was given by Mr. Tracy H. Harris, of New-York City.

Mr. T. H. Safford, Jr., the famous mathematician, and at present the chief astronomer at the Cambridge Observatory, has been chosen astronomer-in-chief of the new Chicago Observatory.

The Indiana Senate has defeated the bill so amending the State Constitution as to strike out the thirteenth article, prohibiting negroes from entering the State.

St. Joseph's Cathedral Church, in Hudson City, was robbed on Thursday night of some silver candlesticks, holy water fount, &c. The chalice had been removed to the priest's residence.

Major-Gen. Howard yesterday left Savannah for Brunswick, Ga. Gen. Prince Salm Salm has been relieved of command at Fort Pulaski and gone to Baltimore.

Hon. John F. Potter, United States Consul-General at Montreal, has been invited to address the St. Patrick's Society of that city at its coming celebration.

At the Watervliet Arsenal twenty-five hundred men were employed during the war. The number is to be reduced to less than two hundred.

Hon. W. H. Herndon, President Lincoln's former partner, is to deliver two lectures at Springfield, Ill., on his life and character.

Gen. Sherman was at Memphis on the 4th inst., and was to leave the next day for Little Rock, Ark., on a tour of inspection.

We are indebted to Mr. H. G. Scranton, Purser of the steamer Zodiac, for late Savannah papers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Serious charges and counter-charges of fraud and apostacy are afloat among the rival Fenian Senators, who are managing, or have recently managed the affairs of the brotherhood in this country, and a bitter and unrelenting warfare has been begun between the Fenian Cabinet and ten malcontent Senators. A Congress is to be called, to assemble in this city on the 2d of January next; but by that time, if the contending leaders do not patch up an armistice, the entire movement will have vanished into thin air. The Fenian Senate on Saturday impeached and deposed President O'Mahoney, and elected W. R. Roberts to the Presidency.

Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court, on Saturday granted judgment of divorce in the case of Jacob F. Bird against Anna R. Bird. The custody of the children is awarded to the husband. In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Cardozo gave judgment of divorce in favor of Karalina Zugler against her husband, Emanuel Zugler. Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, on Friday granted decrees of divorce in three cases, viz.: Penelope Merkler against John Merkler, Jr.; Henrietta S. Jackson against Samuel Jackson, and Sophie K. Walter against Joseph S. Walter. The case of Mrs. C. Dockstader against her husband, Sanford J. Dockstader, has been sent back to the referee on the question of alimony. In the case of Sarah J. Owens against her husband Thomas Owens, for divorce, a reference has been ordered by Justice Clerke, to ascertain the amount which the wife should be allowed for alimony. The case of Annie Jacobi vs. Abraham Jacobi has been sent back to the referee for further evidence, by Justice Leonard.

Justice Dowling, on Saturday, decided that Wm. C. Barney, Bentham Fabian and Capt. Reginald Chauncey, who stand charged with defrauding the revenue of about $40,000, could be held to await the action of the United States officials, and that he had full jurisdiction in the premises. The motion of defendants' counsel to discharge the prisoners was therefore denied. Subsequently Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, took the prisoners into custody on bench warrants, they having been indicted by the United States Court.

Broadway Tabernacle was filled to overflowing, last evening, by an audience which had gathered to listen to exercises "in memory of all who have fallen in defence of the country." A choir of forty persons, selected from as many choirs throughout the city, assisted by a part of Dodworth's Band and led by Mr. George E. Aiken, of the Tabernacle, executed several selections from Mendelssohn and Handel, and an eloquent discourse was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson.

The Board of Brokers threw open for public inspection, on Saturday, their fine new edifice in Broad, New and Wall streets. The ornate marble structure was visited by hundreds of our citizens, and was by everybody pronounced one of the finest buildings in the city. It cost about $600,000. It is fire-proof throughout, and has in its basement safes of enormous strength, which no burglar can by any human possibility ever penetrate.

Recorder Hoffman on Saturday decided to release August Gunther, one of the parties implicated in the Lion Park murder, as no evidence exists to hold him as a principal. The Recorder has consented that Justice Dodge shall hold Gunther as a witness in $5,000 bail. Cooper, another witness in the case, has been released in $1,400 bail. No action has yet been taken by the Grand Jury.

Bids were opened in the Comptroller's office on Saturday, for the leases of engine and hose houses which have become vacant under the operations of the new Fire Law—eighteen in all. No awards have been made as yet. The Fire Commissioners are of opinion ion that the Comptroller has no power to let the houses.

The "Monroe Doctrine" vindication meeting, which was to have been held on Saturday evening at Cooper Institute, was postponed in consequence of the inability of Hon. Henry Winter Davis being unable to speak that evening. Further announcement will be made in a few days.

Thomas C. Whitney and John Williams, captain and first mate of the ship Southampton, who were charged with cruel treatment to the sailors on board the vessel, were discharged by Commissioner Osborne on Saturday, the charges against them not being sustained.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Norton providing for the widening of West-street, from Battery place to Hammond street, and for the construction of bulkheads of masonry work or iron. The resolution was laid over.

A well organized movement is on foot, looking to sending colored delegates to Washington to look after the interests of the colored race. Frederick Douglass is to be the delegate from this city.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was restricted, though prices generally favored buyers decidedly. Freights were quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

☞ The reader will find on our second and third pages a great variety of Literary and Foreign matter, worthy of especial attention.

A Matter for Regret.—One can hardly think of the opening Fenian conflict on this continent without regretting the absence of Mr. John Mitchell on his mission as Minister Extraordinary to France. Had he been here we should have expected him to pour oil (of vitriol) on the troubled waters. In the crisis which has overtaken his government in Union-square, the patriot would have been entirely at home.

Invitations to Immigrants.—The Legislature of the State of Mississippi has passed a special resolution inviting foreign immigration to that State. It speaks of the productiveness and variety of her soil, the salubrity of her climate, the high prices of her chief staples, and the consequent great demand for certain and productive labor and capital. It refers to the diminished population of the State, and the great and unusual inducements to immigrants; and tenders a hearty welcome and full protection of person and property to the peaceful and industrious white population of Europe and elsewhere.

The Legislature has not overdrawn the attractiveness of the State of Mississippi. It stood among the very foremost of the cotton-producing States, both as to the gross amount raised within its limits and as to the quantity raised to the acre. Intelligent labor in the direction of cotton-growing will unquestionably meet with extraordinary rewards for the next few years. Many people suppose that Mississippi is an exceedingly unhealthy State; and there are undoubtedly regions along the river bottoms which are insalubrious. But the central and eastern and northern parts of the State are highly salubrious, and possessed of a most genial climate; and all that Mississippi requires to make her speedily equal in all respects to the most favored portions of our country is the peaceful, industrious and intelligent immigration which the Legislature invites.

Hostility to Reconstruction—A Bad Spirit.

There is a class of public men who, apparently, desire an *indefinite* postponement of the restoration of the South. They do not openly avow it, but their words and actions indicate a settled purpose of obstruction. There is no end to the requirements and conditions they would impose. They are captious, exacting, implacable, not so much from devotion to any principle as from original bent. They deal with the whole business in the Shylock mood. Their main study seems to be to "feed fat the ancient grudge." This spirit ought to be marked well. It is the spirit of evil. It is without wisdom, and can work mischief only. If it shall prevail, as certainly as fate the late war will have for its sequel a reign of sectional hate and strife that will be fraught with financial calamity and with disgrace to the republican name.

Enough has transpired since the war to prove that the Southern people are sincerely desirous of a genuine reconciliation. They have with one accord acknowledged themselves utterly vanquished. They began by accepting the broad amnesty oath of President Johnson without hesitation or reserve. They continued by putting themselves promptly into the path which he indicated would take them back into the Union. They received the leaders he assigned them as Provisional Governors, and treated them with all respect and confidence, though many of them had never before been the men of their choice. They elected conventions, composed, for the most part, of men in full sympathy with the government, and these conventions remodeled the State constitutions in substantial accordance with the suggestions of President Johnson. Their Legislatures have been animated with a similar anxiety to satisfy the government at Washington. We believe that there has not been an instance of a persistent holding out by any Southern convention or Legislature against any solicitation of President Johnson for the adoption of any measure that in his view would facilitate the work of reconstruction. It is true that the elections for State officers and for Congressmen have been in many cases unsatisfactory. Yet there is no evidence that such elections were inspired by opposition to the government. There is reason to believe that such elections were influenced by personal predilections and prejudices rather than by political motives. At all events, taking the action of the Southern people since the close of the war *as a whole*, it has been eminently reasonable and proper. History might be searched without finding another instance of a vanquished people submitting with so good grace. Nobody would have ventured to predict it a year ago. It is opposed to every old conception of the proud and impracticable character of the Southern people.

The great question of the day is, now that we have this display of good sense and good feeling in the Southern people, whether we shall encourage it, and make the best of it, or meet it with distrust and aversion. It is a shame that there should be such a question. The duty of the government and of the Northern people in the premises ought to be plain enough to every man to exclude all question. As victors in the war, we are bound by every manly sentiment to a generous policy of reconciliation. As Union men, in consistent devotion to that cause in the name of which the terrible struggle was maintained, we are morally obliged, in consistency, to do our utmost to have the Union fully restored just so soon as it can be done safely, and without sacrifice of principle. All sacrifice of principle, it is true, ought to be opposed. The time of sacrificing principle to the South for the sake of conciliation and peace has passed forever. There will never be another compromise of right with the South, and we thank heaven for it. But nothing of the kind is asked for now. The only sacrifice that is called for is a sacrifice of feeling. That ought to be made to the last tittle. Every old animosity and resentment should be utterly cleared from our souls. Every memory of former wrong should be effaced forever. The favorable disposition of the Southern people should be met with a true brotherly spirit, and the way should be made clear for their early return to the enjoyment of the common birthright. They are a suffering people. The war has left them desolate. Poverty broods from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. No change is possible until the securities and blessings of the Constitution are restored. The political and social system of the South must be relieved from all uncertainty, and receive that stimulus that can come only from a participation in all the fullness of American life. This speedy consummation is just as needful for the nation at large as for the South. The national finances, as all admit, are beset with peril. They rest on a foundation of irredeemable paper, which never has been and never can be a safe basis. What is more necessary than all else to stay up the national credit, and to restore soundness to all the business operations of the country, is a regaining of something like the old equilibrium of trade between this and foreign lands. But the preponderance must continue to be scores of millions against us until the great Southern staples are reproduced and supplied for export. As a prerequisite to that, the South must again be vitalized with the life-blood of our institutions. Keep her under the iron heel of a military government, and there will be no more chance of her acquiring energy and thrift than there is in the case of Mexico. Treat her with harshness and she will yield to discouragement or, what would be still worse, to rancor and vindictiveness. The South would be worse, even, than a paralyzed limb upon our body politic. It would be an incurable ulcer, cankering and consuming the very life of our national system.

Of any specific measures of reconstruction, we do not now speak. We do not regard it as a question of measures so much as of spirit. Let a truly liberal spirit prevail in Congress, and it would very easily shape all the measures needful for just, safe and quick reconstruction. Having that spirit, President Johnson has carried reconstruction to its present stage in a wonderfully short time. He has made no concession of principle, and yet he has inspired the Southern people with such confidence in his good will and fairness, that there is nothing he asks of them which they do not cheerfully accord. No man, to-day, is more popular with the South than he. Congress has but to complete the work of reconstruction in the same generous spirit to bind the South to it and to its present Northern constituents with hooks of steel. It has but to show a disposition to smooth and facilitate, rather than to impede and bar, to obtain from the South as ready a compliance with every reasonable requirement as has been given to the expressed desires of President Johnson. Every man in Congress who refuses to show this spirit, and devotes himself to the perpetuation of bitterness towards the South, ought to be accounted a public enemy.

The High Court of Fenian Judicature, and the Impeachment of the Great Officers of State.

Before Christmas we shall have, by all appearances, a full and authentic history of the interior workings of the Irish Republican Government of America. We had the first chapter from the hands and under the seal of the Decemvirate of the Fenian Senate on Thursday last. We had the second on Sunday, with an appendix and some additional illustrations this morning.

The situation of the Fenian Government is already one of considerable dramatic interest. The solemn impeachment of high public officials is usually a matter of grave concern. But in this instance the gravity of the matter is enhanced by a consideration of the suddenness of the blow which has been struck at the very Head and Centre of Irish Republicanism in America by the chief legislative body of the new nation. It was a great discouragement to every believer in the future of this new republic, to wake up on Thanksgiving morning and find that the very fountain and source of Fenian honor was called in question by a solemn deliberative assembly, intrusted with the legislation of the community in both hemispheres. It was a heavier blow still to read in the journals yesterday that Head Centre and President O'Mahony, and his first officer of state, Mr. Doran Killian, had been formally arraigned before the Senate for perjury, fraud and malfeasance in office; had both been outlawed for non-appearance, and had been solemnly deposed from their high offices.

We should in vain endeavor to enlighten our readers as to the origin or particulars of these grave accusations. In general, the charge against the President resolves itself into an indictment involving the usurpation of powers not delegated to him under the constitution of the Hibernian republic. And if the Senate has done him no injustice in its decree of deposition he seems to have contemplated a *coup d'etat* of the December order so well known in France. He had taken a bold step thitherward in taking the finances of the government under his exclusive control. And it is possible even now, that despite the solemn action of the Senate this man of nerve may yet seize absolute hold of the reins of government, bring the Fenian army and navy over to the side of Imperialism by a bold, decisive and uncompromising policy, and prove to the world that the regeneration of Ireland is not a task for a plebeian majority, but one demanding the head and will and absoluteness of a Cæsar.

We do not look for gory scenes in the Senate Chamber, nor peradventure, for barricades in the streets leading to the Fenian White House. But we do look for a conflict of authority between absolutism and simple republicanism, which may yet wake the echoes in two hemispheres. In addition to his army and navy, the deposed President has troops of friends in that grand stipendiary force under which the various departments of his administration have been so successfully carried on. Will these see their power, emolument, and free sleeping-quarters depart without a struggle? Not if there is any of the ancient Phœnician blood in their veins. Will they struggle against the yoke of England, only to place themselves in bondage to their own supreme legislative body? Nay truly. Will they spend the accumulations of the treasury in munitions of war before they have got themselves comfortably housed, and have made themselves familiar with a clean shirt and a healthy pair of trowsers? We doubt it, exceedingly.

Let not the Senate, therefore, lull itself into the belief that its work of purging the Irish government in this country is at an end. It is hard to resign power. It is hard to give up comfortable quarters. It is hard to hand over the easy acquisitions of a plethoric treasury. It is hard to be denounced in the face of society as rogues and swindlers. Submission under such circumstances would be worse than *disgrace* to the deposed officials It would be poverty, and possibly the necessity of doing something half honest for a living. Think of *that*, before the conclusion is accepted that this Roman struggle between despotism and democracy, between imperialism and the doctrine of the equality of man, is at an end. The question has to be settled before the regeneration of Ireland is an accomplished fact. The grand conflict will go on here. We shall all be near witnesses of it. We shall learn lessons from it. We shall see how the strongest community of patriotic purpose is compatible with the bitterest mutual antagonism, malice and hatred. We shall learn to read paradoxes by a Phœnician glossary. We shall see a new philosophy and meaning in what are vulgarly called contradictions in character. And we shall all be wiser if not happier when this striking conflict is at an end, and Ireland a self-sustaining Empire under O'Mahony, or a healthy Republic under Roberts and O'Rorke.

Dangerous Railroad Crossings.—The crossing of the Third and Fourth avenue tracks at Fifth-street is not the only dangerous one. At Broome-street and the Bowery the cars cross each other the opposite way, and reckless driving at this point is by no means uncommon. At Grand-street—a most dangerous point—some little precaution is taken, by having a signal-man stationed at the crossing; but at the lower end of Chatham and Centre streets there is a steady scene of confusion every day from morning to night, as the four lines of cars struggle, each to reach its own track ahead of the others. Persons afoot have the most perilous task conceivable in trying to cross from the Park to Nassau-street; and we cannot remember ever having seen a policeman doing his duty at this point, in the way of preventing reckless driving. Heavy fines, where passengers suffer as in the case of the Fifth-street accident, ought to be the order. Right round sums in the shape of damages ought to be given in every such case, not alone in the interest of the immediate sufferers, but in the cause of public safety as well. A jury's award on righteous principles, repeated a few times, would do more to put a stop to reckless management than the whole Metropolitan Police force detached for exclusive service along the tracks.

Secretary McCulloch and Popular Fallacies.

The most casual reader must have been struck with the practical character of Secretary McCulloch's report. It has been rare in our financial history that a single report has brushed away so many economical cobwebs from the eyes of numbers of persons. As a general truth, it is undoubtedly the fact that people of the intelligent classes in the United States give less thought to financial problems than to any other intellectual subject. More fallacies, we believe, are in circulation here, on such matters, than in any other country. This has been particularly the case in regard to our national debt and our redundant currency. It was only a year ago that a mischievous and foolish argument went the rounds of the papers attempting to prove the great "blessings of a national debt." Many persons have still the vague idea that we have somehow gained a great deal of wealth by borrowing from our posterity. Others are dazzled by the brilliant speculations on the stock markets and the sudden fortunes made by a few, and really suppose this to be a time of prosperity and success, and that national borrowing which could bring this about must be a benefit.

Then paper money spreads a vail over the eyes of the thoughtless. The government seems to have created wealth by its millions of greenbacks; business is most lively; speculation is rife; prices are high and wages are large; fortunes are made and we seem rolling in a golden tide of good fortune. With a high rate of exchange, exportations for a time increase and we appear to be deriving great profits from Europe; the farmers get good prices for their produce and the apparent wealth of individuals has immensely increased. The institutions that deal in money, and all the crowd of speculators, and all the persons who are each day becoming speculators, rather than producers, are pleased with this expansion and call for more paper money rather than less. Apparent prosperity and the excitement stimulated by such a plethora of money encourages consumption of luxuries, and we import immensely from abroad. All is life and animation, and seeming success in every department. The manufacturing interest, sustained in part by an unnatural support from a very heavy tariff, is deriving immense profits, and, of course, helps to swell the cry that the country is in the highest state of prosperity under a vast paper currency and a national debt. A class of people become blinded, and the majority begin to look upon the debt and the expanded currency as a blessing, and the duties designed as a means of paying off our debt as a true source of wealth.

In such a state of national *mirage* as this, first the President and then the Secretary boldly come forward to represent objects as they really are. They pronounce in the most plain manner the national debt to be a burden, not a blessing. They are not dazzled by speculations or stock profits or high prices or heavy returns from the tariff or a national furore of money-making. The Secretary coolly informs the nation that the only source of popular wealth is *labor*, and that paper money or speculation or tariffs cannot increase permanently either the national income or wealth, but only labor and its produce.

On the contrary, he considers the excitement, the speculation and unsteadiness promoted by our over-issued currency, as a great source of danger, and as sure to lead to disaster. He warns the nation of storms before them. He shows that production in agriculture—the great source of wealth—is falling off in this unnatural state of excitement. The increased production and profit in some branches of manufacture give him no encouragement, because he knows how large a proportion of this profit and increase is paid for in higher prices by the masses, under an unnatural protection.

He sees that the high prices, stimulated by the excessive currency, weigh upon the laborers and those of fixed incomes, and are more than proportioned to increased wages. Exportations, which temporarily increased under a high rate of exchange, he shows to be decreasing, from the simple fact that a country of high prices is an uninviting one for buyers and a good one for sellers; while imports are vastly increasing from the over-stimulus of business, though we have less with which to pay them. Thus a European indebtedness is accumulating against us which is delaying the resumption of specie payments.

The Secretary fears that the industry of the country is being eaten up by this morbid state of our financial system; that our prosperity is to a considerable degree delusive and will soon burst, as did the bubbles of apparent wealth in 1837 and 1857. He has no faith in the blessings of a national debt or the advantages of an irredeemable currency. Contrary to the financiers, who would have us believe that this immense paper currency is a new mine of wealth, he rather dreads it as a mine of some explosive material which may at any moment blow our glittering structure of financial prosperity in fragments into the air.

His great aim and effort is to contract, not expand—to lessen debt, not increase it. His hope and confidence are mainly, principally, in the resources of the country and the spirit of industry of the people. Hence his figures and statements are no longer critical, but most encouraging and hopeful. They prove to us that, with a small charge on the productive resources of the country, the debt *may* be removed within thirty years.

On one point only do we feel a doubt of the theoretic soundness of the Secretary's positions; that is in his remarks on the disadvantage to us from our debt being held in part in Europe. It seems to us that here (if we understand his point correctly) he falls for a moment into one of those popular fallacies, which elsewhere he so clearly sees and avoids. Of the political influence from the possession of our securities in Europe we do not here speak; but, financially considered, the fact must be held to be a great advantage to us. The want of wants to America is capital. If Germany has taken from us three hundred millions of our bonds, it was, in fact, a loan of three hundred millions to us from the capital of Europe to help us carry on the late war. It is so much added to our available resources for building railroads, canals, bridges and streets, for clearing unoccupied lands, and constructing improvements. The interest, to be sure, is carried out of the country, but the profit on the use of capital at a low rate of interest in a new country will more than pay for this loan. We hold it to be for the advantage of America (financially) to borrow from Europe or any other country, rather than from its own available capital.

Still, on the whole, we think that no national financial report has appeared for years in the United States so thoroughly sound and practical in its positions.

The Operation of the Confiscation Law.

Many people of property in the Southern States are exercised about the bearings of the Confiscation Law and the effect upon confiscated property of a Presidential pardon. The Supreme Court at Washington has before it the case of Leroy M. Wiley, which was tried before the United States District Court in this city, and excited some attention in the early part of the year. The appeal is to reverse the decision given here, which covered the "confiscation and forfeiture of seventeen hundred and fifty-six shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, and of upward of $50,000 due on coupons of bonds of the same corporation," and involved the question, "Does the President's pardon remit the sentence of forfeiture of rebel property and reinstate the rebel in all his rights thereto?" The decision of the Supreme Court will be looked forward to with great interest by large numbers of persons in the Southern States, whose cases will be affected by the result of this appeal.

A couple of instances in which the military authorities have very recently taken action upon confiscation cases may be mentioned in this connection. The well-known Gen. Pillow had two hundred mules taken from his plantations in Arkansas by our army, and learning that many of these were still at St. Louis, and believing, as he says, that the "effect of his pardon was to entitle him to the restoration of all property *which had not been sold by decree of* any courts under the confiscation law," he made application to the military commander of the division, Gen. Sherman, to restore to him these mules. Gen. Sherman referred the application to the Quartermaster, who made an endorsement of it, that as Gen. Pillow had been pardoned by the President, he was clearly entitled to all property taken from him which had not been sold by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. Gen. Sherman then referred the application to the Secretary of War, and asked if he should restore the mules. Secretary Stanton declined restoring them, and there the matter now rests.

Gen. Canby, commanding in Louisiana, has also just had a case before him, in which Mr. Luther Ronaldson made application for the restoration of fifty-one acres of land, with the improvements, lying within the breastworks at Port Hudson. To the application he replies that "this property was captured from the public enemy at the expense of much blood and treasure, and that the title is now in the Government of the United States as captured property." He adds:

> "I have no idea that this title will be relinquished, or the property restored, so long as the control of the Mississippi River is of any value to the United States. The legal reclamation of the applicant is against the late rebel government, and not against the Government of the United States. If he is, in equity, entitled to any relief, it is under the constitutional provision that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, or under the provisions of the third section of the act of March 12, 1863. In either case, the claim must be supported by clear proof of title, loyalty at the date of the original seizure, and that no compensation was paid, or agreed to be paid, by the rebel government."

These military decisions will undoubtedly be appealed from as soon as civil law resumes its full sway. There will be a vast number of cases involved, and the general result arrived at is of great importance to the country, as well as to the parties interested.

Our Enlarging Revenues.—One of our Georgia correspondents, writing from the town of Macon, gives an idea of the vast cotton trade at that place, by presenting the figures of the United States Revenue Collector for six weeks ending the 1st ult. The duty on cotton is two cents per pound, and the aggregate receipts at Macon for these six weeks were *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars*—representing a sale and shipment of fifty thousand bales, valued at thirteen millions of dollars in this city. It was estimated that in the two closing months of the current year, the revenues from the same source at the same place would reach more than half a million of dollars additional to the above-mentioned sum. If Southern industry is even tolerably well organized by next Spring, the revenues of the government from the States of the South in 1866 will be enormous.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Maretzek's second season ends on Saturday next, and the company takes its departure immediately thereafter for Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston. We shall be without opera until the 2d of February, when the third and last subscription of the season will commence. If the enormous success of the "African" could have been anticipated it is probable there would have been no break in the regular run of that work. As it is our friends in the country will have an opportunity of hearing it, and we must wait for our share of "more" until Mr. Maretzek's return to the city. There will be three performances of the "African" this week—to-night, to-morrow night and Friday. The work will be played at the Brooklyn House on Thursday evening for the first and only time. There will be a matinée here on Saturday, but Meyerbeer's opera will not be played. The public will lament this, and so will Mr. Maretzek, for the "African" matinee last Saturday drew together one of the largest audiences ever seen in the Academy of Music. The receipts amounted to nearly four thousand dollars. Of a verity, there is nothing so successful as success! A fine and fashionable audience was also present in the evening, when the performances ("Crispino è la Comare" and an act from "Robert le Diable,") were for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

The Bateman Concert Troupe, (Parepa, Levy, Rosa, and—a recent addition—Mr. Robert Goldbeck,) will return to New-York early in the next month. The artists leave for Europe on the 24th of January, but will come back—we understand—next season. Mlle. Parepa and Mr. Levy have created an enormous excitement in all parts of the country, and will assuredly be received with favor in the city where their first success was won. They will give concerts on the 6th, 7th, and 9th January.

The Church of the Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, is about to be converted into a place of secular amusement. It is a capacious and solid building, conveniently located and readily adaptable to the ends contemplated, namely, a theatre. An advertisement in another column promises us many good things in connection with this enterprise, for which we shall wait, with not incurious patience. Miss Lucy Rushton appears to be the lessee, and the theatre, "after mature deliberation," will be named after her. The compliment is, we have no doubt, deserved, but it will at least seem strange to those who only remember the lady's brief career at the Olympic Theatre. There are many reasons why the opening season cannot be particularly brilliant, and prudence should have suggested the policy of protecting Miss Rushton from the consequences of its possible mishaps. Moreover the custom of naming theatres after individuals is a vain and silly one—shoppey and circusey and provincial to the last degree. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. [illegible] and with these great artists it was to be permitted to die. Mr. Schonberg, a gentleman of experience in dramatic matters, will be the stage manager. Up to the present time he appears, also, to be the company, but we presume that suitable additions will in due course be made. It would be rather hard on that gentleman to expect that he should fulfill in his own versatile person all the liberal promises of the opening *pronunciamento*. We refer our readers to this document. It is encouraging, and grand, but rather vague. On some points, however, it is explicit. The theatre, we are told, is "the most elegant and commodious in the city;" the decorations "are lavish, and the richest materials have been used in the adornment of the building;" the lighting "has been made a specialty," and it is affirmed authoritatively, and, we think, correctly, "that a deficiency of light literally throws a gloom over the whole." The stage is constructed upon the newest and most approved models;" the proscenium "is a specimen of rich decorative art," &c., &c. It is to be hoped that the fair lessee may not have occasion to lament the profusion of these Bowery statements. "The Managers' Association" figures in a line by itself like "The Pieces," "The Costumes," "The Prices," and other quotations. Is it possible that Mr. Schonberg has found his company in this irate body of of associates? or does the occult sentence which follows relate pure and simple to the managers. Here it is: "Miss Rushton reserves to herself perfect freedom from the trammels of combination either of labor or capital." And without clearly knowing what it means, we are sure that Miss Rushton is quite right. But is the lady—to whom we wish all kindly triumph and prosperity—quite sure that she can preserve this airy freedom in view of the trammels that she is thus unconsciously preparing for herself? Will she not feel embarrassed on the opening night when she thinks of the promises that were made, and the impossibility of performing them? The fact of her not belonging to the Managers' Association may have a significance which we fail to perceive, but it will hardly protect her from the consequences of a rash and curiously incautious announcement. The lamp of Aladdin could not in so brief a space change a church into such a theatre as Miss Rushton so [illegible] describes.

The grand memorial concert to Mr. William Vincent Wallace takes place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. We are glad to hear that the tickets are selling with gratifying rapidity.

Mr. Pease's orchestral concert takes place at Irving Hall on Saturday next. Several compositions by our young and talented pianist will be played.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "Lost in London," (to-morrow night Mr. Frederick Robinson makes his *début*); at the Winter Garden, the "Octoroon," for the last time but one; at the Olympic, the splendid revival of "Monte Christo;" at Niblo's Garden, Mr. Forrest in one of his great impersonations; at the Broadway Theatre, "Sam;" at Barnum's a series of dramatic and equestrian performances of the "best" possible character; at the New Bowery Theatre, a new national drama, called "Grant's Campaign; or, Incidents of the Great Rebellion;" at the Old Bowery, the great spectacular drama of "Sinbad the Sailor."

There will be a change of programme at the New-York Circus, and novelties at Bryants' Minstrels, Wood's Minstrels and the American Theatre, 444 Broadway.

Legal Matters in Louisville.

Louisville, Saturday, Dec. 9.

At the Jefferson Circuit Court, while the trial of Col. Jacques was progressing, Capt. Gibson, one of the counsel for the defence, was seized with vertigo, and the case was postponed till the next term.

The Commonwealth Attorney filed an appeal from Judge Johnson's decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gen. Palmer, and the court adjourned *sine die*.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-house to-day in reference to the late impeachment of Mayor Tampheet for his refusal to sign a contract with the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company. The meeting passed resolutions sustaining the Mayor, and appointed a committee to proceed to Frankfort to ask the Legislature to amend the city charter, so that in case of a vacancy in the Mayoralty the election shall devolve upon the people, and that any officers removed by impeachment may be eligible for reëlection. The Board of Aldermen was requested to postpone the trial of the Mayor until one week from Monday.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Dec. 10.

Col. Taggart, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, has seized 100,000 cigars and 55 barrels of whisky, liable to forfeiture, being offered for sale without the Internal Revenue tax having been paid thereon, and proceedings against the same have been commenced. During the last fortnight in November $418,660 were collected in this district, on account of the Internal Revenue.

The Asia at Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown and Halifax, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be dispatched per to-night's train, due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Liverpool Line.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The steamer *Worcester*, of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, which sailed hence on the 29th ult., returned this afternoon, having been compelled to do so on account of defective machinery.

FIRES.

Fire in City Hall-place and Park-street.

At about 9:30 o'clock last evening, Officer Patrick Smith, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire in the wooden stables at the rear of the house No. 26 City Hall-place, owned by Mrs. Nary, and occupied by some eighteen or twenty cartmen and peddlers, among others, by John Feeny, Mr. Killeen, Messrs. Donohue and Rafferty. These stables were built close to the rear of the five-story store No. 35 Park-street, and within a very little time the flames made their way through an open window into the latter building.

No. 35 Park-street (formerly Cross-street) was a building 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep, occupied in the basement and the three lower floors by John H. Lyon, of No. 43 Ann-street, as a paper-store warehouse, and on the upper floors by Edmund Helmken, as a molding manufactory. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames once within the building made rapid headway, and in a few minutes the whole structure was a mass of fire, and the Fire Department, who were soon on the ground, could only devote their attention to the saving of the surrounding tenements.

The heat and smoke from the fire was so intense that the buildings on the other side of Park-street were several times on fire, but were saved from greater damage by the prompt aid of the firemen. Adjoining the burning building stand large seven-story tenement houses, filled from cellar to garrett with the poorer class of tenants, most of whom were just going to bed when the fire broke out. Their fright and particularly the terror of the female portion of them can easier be imagined than described. Though there was little or no danger they frantically clung to their children and property, and crowding down the narrow staircase and hall-ways, created further danger by the crush which ensued; but the Fire Marshal and the police soon quited their fears and cleared the rear buildings, which were in greater danger from their numerous inhabitants, without any accident.

Mr. Lyons' loss is estimated at $20,000, which is insured for $15,000, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, particulars could not be obtained. Mr. Helmken's loss amounts to $5,000.

The building, which is a total loss, was owned by Mr. Scofield. Loss $8,000; insured. The loss on the stables where the fire originated amounts to $500. The adjoining tenements suffered slightly by water. Thus far, the cause of the fire has not transpired, but Fire-Marshal Baker has the case under investigation.

Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, is entitled to much credit for the celerity and efficiency with which he established and maintained his fire lines. Four thieves and pickpockets were arrested and detained over night, to be sent to court in the morning. They are named respectively Wm. Davis, Morris Holland, George Brown and Wm. Pierce, all young men and respectably attired.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

At an early hour yesterday morning an unoccupied frame building situate on the corner of Jauncey-lane and Eighth-avenue, and owned by Patrick McGovern, was discovered to be on fire. The building was almost entirely consumed, inflicting a loss of $1,000. Insured for $600 in the Baltic Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 98. The principal diseases were, typhoid fever, 11; convulsions, 9; consumption, 8; scarlet fever, 4; diptheria, 2; croup, 8; marasmus, 2; bronchitis, 2; dysentery, 2; billous cholic, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 29; natives of United States, 70; Ireland, 13; England, 6; Germany, 7; France and Scotland one each.

THE DEAD OF THE WAR.

Services at the Broadway Tabernacle in Memory of all who Fell in Defence of the Country.

Long before the hour at which the services were announced to commence last evening, Broadway Tabernacle was filled to overflowing by an audience who had gathered to listen to the services "in memory of all who have fallen in defence of the country." Hundreds who waited until near 7 o'clock were unable to find even standing room within the Tabernacle. It is estimated that more than two thousand persons were present. The order of exercises embraced selections from MENDELSSOHN'S "Hymn of Praise," and "Elijah," from HANDEL'S "Messiah," with an ode which Mr. JOHN S. DWIGHT had written for the occasion, to the magnificent chorale, "Integer Vitæ." Mr. GEORGE E. AIKEN, chorister of the Broadway Tabernacle, led the music, which was by forty accomplished singers, selected from as many choirs in the city, assisted by a part of Dodworth's Band. Mrs. CHRISTOPHERS, of the Broadway Tabernacle choir, presided at the organ, and was assisted by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, of the same choir.

The exercises opened with a voluntary on the organ by Mr. G. W. MORGAN, followed by recitative selections from MENDELSSOHN'S Hymn of Praise. The Rev. Mr. DURYEA addressed the throne of grace, thanking God for giving us victory and peace, praying that the blessings of heaven might rest upon the widows and orphans of the war, and praying God to vouchsafe to the nation peace and liberty and godliness. After the Dead March in Saul, which was executed on the organ by Mr. MORGAN, the Rev. Mr. DURYEA read selections from Sacred Writ, and a choral from MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio of St. Paul was given with fine effect.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON then said that the war which burst so suddenly upon us came as suddenly to its close. One day the storm of shot and shell that burst over Petersburgh seemed at its highest; the next day all was still. Yet there were no rejoicings for victory, no illuminations for peace, for suddenly there came a flash which shook the civilized world with horror. In the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the nation was brought to a halt, and in paying tribute to his memory the people forgot the national victories. Had we been at war with a foreign power the conflict would have closed with some decisive event, followed by a formal proclamation of peace; but we had fought rebels, and there could be no proclamation; hence there was no one day which could be marked as the memorable day which closed the war. True, we immediately commenced mustering out soldiers by hundreds of thousands, but we kept tens of thousands in the field, and we gradually returned from a state of war to a state of peace. The first day since the close of the war which could be marked as a day for the celebration of our complete triumph was the day which the President had designated for national thanksgiving for our deliverance from war. It was not only meet on the day of national thanksgiving that we should pay tribute to the memory of the dead, but we should also remember the widows and the orphans that the war had made. The eloquent speaker traced the establishment of a free commonwealth back to the embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delft Haven, and he reviewed their history down to and through the trying seven years of the war of the American Revolution, showing that the sacrifices of life and of liberty which these patriots made were the cost of American liberty and of liberty to mankind. The sublime announcement of human equality lay unrealized while millions of slaves were in shackles in our land; and it might have remained unrealized had not the slave power insanely undertaken to strike a death-blow to the nation. When slavery thus struck it sounded its own death-knell. The war liberates four millions of slaves; it had, however, not only released them from bondage, but had proclaimed liberty for all mankind. Had our courage been equal to the task, we might, without war, have checked slavery by hemming it in with free labor and free homes. But when we began thus to hem in the institution and by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN announced our purpose to confine it where it was, the South took the alarm and sprang to arms, leaving to us only the question whether we would be governed by a mob or by law—by ourselves or by an oligarchy. The war, under Providence, resulted in an amendment of the constitution, forever liberating four millions of bondmen, and forever emancipating the government itself from thralldom. A result so grand could have been achieved only through a baptism of blood. A result so momentous was the work of a greater than man. When the echoes of the first gun on Sumter reverberated through the land, ABRAHAM LINCOLN said to the people, Give me 75,000 men and a hundred millions of dollars, and I will crush the rebellion; but a greater than the President said, "Pay the price of freedom to the world!" and the tramp of fifteen hundred thousand men, from New-England, New-York, and the West, was the answer. The spontaneousness with which our heroes responded in defence of what had hitherto been regarded as a theory of political economists, was noteworthy. It was that deep undertone of liberty and justice which our schools and our churches had taught, which cemented us together as one man when Fort Sumter's flag was unfurled in Union-square, and upon that unity the South, in entering the contest, did not count. The soldiers who went out to the war—ninety per cent. of whom, as could be shown from the records of the Sanitary Commission, were citizens of American birth—marched down our streets chanting the refrain of "John Brown's Soul is Marching On," showing that they believed that the war was in some manner to give freedom to the slaves. The war progressed with varying fortunes until that most majestic event in the history of the world, the utterance of the Proclamation of Emancipation. Thenceforward the God of battles gave us victory upon victory, until the final triumph. The eloquent speaker dwelt upon the prolonged endurance of our soldiers, their patience and patriotism, their stern resolve to go through the war, and their determination to "fight it out on that line;" but, said he, if we would know the real greatness of their patriotism and patience, we must go to the prison-pens of Andersonville and Belle Isle. The number that were slain in the war, as appeared from data now in the hands of Col. MOORE, at Washington, was nearly 300,000 on our side alone. In the hospitals at Washington, subsequent to August, 1864, 6,328 colored soldiers and 15,412 white soldiers of the Union died; in Alexandria, 3,827 whites and 229 blacks; in the Andersonville prison pen 12,918 white Union soldiers were buried, and in Richmond more than 60,000 Union soldiers were buried during the war, while in Nashville there were 31,631 Union soldiers' graves, and on the Spottsylvania battle-field and in the Wilderness there were 785 marked graves and 715 that were unmarked. To these sainted heroes we owe our homes, our Union, our country, our freedom. We can never repay the debt to them, but let us charge ourselves and our children to remember it always, and let the nation hallow their memory as that of those who had given freedom to the world.

The reverend orator paused while the choir executed the following ode (Integer Vitæ) by Mr. JOHN S. DWIGHT:

Manly and gentle, pure and noble hearted,
Sweet were their days of peaceful youth and beauty;
Sweeter than peace, or days, or years, is Freedom,
Thought our brave heroes.

War's wild alarm drove sleep from every pillow,
Slavery, rampant, stalked athwart the broad land!
Prompt, at the call of country and of duty,
Flew the brave heroes.

Darkly the clouds hung o'er a doubtful conflict;
Out shone the rainbow—LIBERTY TO ALL MEN!
Lo! now a country grand enough to die for!
Peace to our heroes.

Bear we for them no cold sepulchral marble;
Fresh in our hearts their very selves are living,
Dearer and nearer now, ever loved and cherished,
Risen in glory!

The reverend doctor, resuming, exhorted his hearers, in turning from the 300,000 graves of the dead, to carry with them a living faith in eternal justice and freedom and in God. He believed that before our triumph could be made complete we must make the negro a man, equal with the white man at the polls. The audience applauded the sentiment. Closing, the speaker said that God had saved the nation for a purpose, and that that purpose was the ultimate unity of all men, and Christian supremacy throughout the world.

The exercises closed with the Hallelujah Chorus from HANDEL'S Messiah, by the choir, and a benediction by Rev. Mr. DURYEA.

The Freedmen's Aid Association.

ADDRESSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Rev. A. CLAYTON delivered an address in the Universalist Church, Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon, in which he described the condition of the negro in the Southern States, and the absolute necessity that means should be provided for his moral as well as his physical wants. Mr. CLAYTON, who has just returned from a Southern mission, gave interesting details of negro efforts at self-improvement, and of the labors of the missionaries of the various religious organizations, and their fruitful results. He said that, without making any extravagant claims for equality for the negro race, confessing that he is not mentally the equal of the white man, the greater our duty to strive to elevate him, and the greater our responsibility for his salvation. With four million people calling upon us for light, there was more earnest, honest work before us than fell to the lot of all the missionaries for a hundred years back; and how much greater the claim they have upon us, children of the same soil, and now before the law entitled to all the privileges that we ourselves enjoy. The reverend gentleman then explained what had already been done by the missionaries South, since the close of the war, and called upon all true Christians to lend their aid for our suffering and less favored fellow-countrymen.

A large meeting for like purposes was held in Brooklyn, in Holy Trinity Church, in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Bishop of the diocese presiding. Stirring addresses were delivered by Bishop LAY, of the South-west, and by Dr. LITTLEJOHN, and these appeals were fully met by the sympathy of the large audience present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a man was found on the Converse Road in Flatbush, on Friday morning. It appears that the night previous some cries were heard, as if some one was in distress, but the neighbors paid no attention to the matter. The family of Justice WM. H. HOYT heard the cries distinctly. The deceased is apparently a German, about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, light complexion, high forehead, dark-brown hair and whiskers. The clothes were of good quality, brown color, and not much worn. The remains were taken to the Brooklyn Dead-house, and Coroner LYNCH will make an investigation to-day.

ALLEGED HALL-THIEF ARRESTED.—A woman named MARY ANN MARSHALL, accused of being a hall-thief, was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of entering the house of Mrs. ALICE WALL, No. 88 Middagh-street, and stealing therefrom a market-basket, containing provisions valued at $1 75. The property was recovered, and the thief was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice BUCKLEY.

STEALING CLOTH.—JAMES JACKSON and CHAS. HOGAN were arrested by the Forty-second Precinct Police on Saturday night, on the charge of stealing a piece of cassimere from the store of J. [illegible] LY, corner of [illegible] streets. They were committed for a hearing.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday afternoon, Sergt. GEORGE BUNCE, with three men of the Forty-fifth Precinct, made a descent on the store corner of North First and Eighth streets, E. D., where he found the proprietor and three men gambling, with their stakes on the board. The entrance of the police caused quite a consternation among the lawbreakers, and each man seized his pile. In the scramble, Sergt. BUNCE captured forty-two cents in pennies. All the parties were taken to the station-house and locked up. They gave their names as CHARLES BLOOMER, THEODORE TRUST, ALLISON WILSON and CHARLES JONES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. HENRY STASCIL, residing at the corner of Thorp-avenue and Bartlett-street, E. D., died suddenly at his residence on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. STASCIL had just risen from the dinner-table, in apparent good health and spirits, and asked his family if they would like to have some music, when he suddenly fell backward and expired without a groan. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, when it appeared that death resulted from disease of the heart. Deceased, who was a native of Germany, was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The young man, JOHN R. GULLEN, an account of whose attempted suicide on Saturday afternoon last was published yesterday, was in a comfortable condition last night, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Family Sewing Machine.

BY JENNIE JUNE.

To understand the value of the sewing machine and the happy changes which it has effected in the social and family relations, one must be familiar with the quiet households, scattered throughout the East and West, the North and South, of this great and thriving country.

The interior of a country house, at this season of the year, is as pleasant as can be imagined; and it is made so, in a great degree, by the presence of the sewing machine. An hour's work in the afternoon, upon a bright, rapid, wonder-working Grover & Baker, will accomplish more than could be done by a weary hand working almost into midnight. It will not only finish the dozen shirts in "less than no time," but it will tuck drawers and chemises, ruffle nightgowns, stitch trowsers, quilt linings and coverlids, and all this, and much more, with such strength, beauty and precision, as would throw the neatest hand-work into the shade.

A sewing machine needs only to be purchased once in a lifetime; it is therefore of the greatest importance to get the best; the one which, all things considered, is most perfectly adapted to meet the requirements.

This, we sincerely believe, (and the opinion is corroborated by the highest authorities in the community,) is the Grover & Baker machine, making the celebrated "Grover & Baker" stitch, the only stitch, as far as we know, sufficiently elastic to be adapted to all kinds of family sewing.

The peculiar qualities of the Grover & Baker Machine, are strength, beauty, elasticity, and versatility, or adaptation to any kind of work. It compasses the whole range of family sewing completely, and without any of the vexatious delays in rewinding, fastening, and finishing, which are common to other machines, and which occupy so much time, and waste so much material. It makes a beautiful, smooth, elastic seam upon cloth or cambric, which *gives* when it is washed or stretched without breaking, and in which every stitch is so firmly *locked*, that the seam can be cut off between every half dozen stitches without impairing its strength.

Testimonial letters from ladies and housekeepers all over the country, speak unitedly of the beauty and superior elasticity of stitch. One lady says, it is the only machine that can "quilt;" another, that it is the only one "fit for boys' trowsers;" and a third, that she is particularly delighted with the way in which it makes "woolen drawers and flannel garments."

The Grover & Baker stitch is the only one that can be properly used upon *bias* seams, and is therefore adapted to an immense variety of garments containing such seams, and also seams which are subjected to much stretching and wear. In addition to the fact that no rewinding and no fastening is required, a great deal of time, and temper too, is saved to the operator, by the simplicity, regularity, and ease of the various movements, the adjustment without change of tension to different kinds of work, and the method by which it is thrown from the machine, without delay or embarrassment, and also in such way as to enable the operator to maintain a pleasant and graceful position.

For dressmakers, the Grover & Baker is the only suitable machine; it is the only one that will accomplish satisfactorily, and with an immense saving of time, all the plain sewing, stitching and quilting which they have to accomplish.

For the heads of families it is equally valuable. *It will do everything*, It is simple, reliable, perfect in its operation, easy to be understood, *not* easy to get out of order, and gives such thorough satisfaction, as to leave no room for complaint.—*Sunday Times.*

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Those who are interested to see the names of distinguished persons who have had teeth extracted at the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and to see what they say about it, will look over the first column in the first page of this paper.—*Advertisement.*

Something Worth Knowing.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 4.

The wonderful success and almost incredible profitableness of the File manufacture in this country is known only to the lucky holders of stock in the few companies which enjoy a sort of monopoly in the business. In fact very few people unconnected with mechanical branches of industry can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which Files are used, and what an important item this article forms both in the lists of manufactures and importations. It may be a piece of interesting information to state that no less than from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of Files are annually imported into the United States, and from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and yet this supply, as large as it may appear, does not exceed, and indeed often fails to satisfy the demand. The want of skilled labor in this branch of industry, both here and in Europe, is so great that it taxes the utmost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demands of the trade, and also tends to continually enhance the cost of production. It should be stated here that in ordinary machine-shops it requires a file of the very best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few files, in fact, last so long. It may be added that some of the large iron works, as well as the government and railroad machine-shops, use from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of files each, per annum. This will explain the enormous consumption of files, and sufficiently answers the inquiry, what becomes of them all? The system of recutting files is practised to some extent. But here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as in the primary manufacture, the same process having to be pursued in recutting as in making a new file; and the high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process by no means so economical as it would at first appear.

While the Whipple File Company, of Providence, pursues the noiseless tenor of its way, and divides quietly among its stockholders sixty or eighty per cent. per annum, from its profits on the manufacture of files, another company, in New-York—the Russell File Company—is doing as neat a thing for the fortunati who hold its shares, by recutting and remanufacturing the tons of worn out and useless files which, otherwise, would be thrown aside as "scrap" steel. By a process exclusively in the possession of the company, partly patented and partly secret, old files are renewed, and made in all respects equal to new, in a very few minutes and at comparatively trifling expense. As many as eight hundred dozen files have been renovated in a single day by this process, and with a force of only fifty men. This statement would seem incredible if it were not vouched for by trustworthy men who have witnessed the operations of the company. Whether this process be a profitable one or not, may easily be inferred from the fact that, after only three or four months' work, the company has paid the neat little dividend of ten per cent. on its capital, besides retaining on hand a surplus sufficient to guarantee a dividend of twice ten per cent. in March, when the next quarterly dividend will be payable. There certainly would appear to be some virtue in old files if their renovation can be made to pay as well as is indicated by the success of the Russell File Co. The results of its secret process reminds one of the once celebrated rejuvenating machine which, out of such poor material as an octogenarian, could make a vigorous young man, and have enough stock left to make a small dog!

COVERING FOR THE FEET.—Having a little leisure time upon our hands the other day, we paid a visit to the extensive wholesale and retail establishment of Mr. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-street, which we found stocked with an immense assortment of ladies', gentlemen's, youths', misses' and children's ready-made boots, shoes and gaiters, offered for sale by the proprietor at prices fifteen per cent. below those charged by other houses. We learned upon inquiry that every description of custom work is made to order at correspondingly low rates, the saving to purchasers at this establishment being from $2 to $4 a pair. The secret of this economy is, that as the journeymen's demands increased, the employers generally advanced their prices, while Mr. RICHMOND has adhered to his old scale. He finds it to his advantage to sell a first-class article at the lowest cash price, and thus attract and retain the custom of persons of moderate means. The stock is of the first quality, and made in the best and most fashionable style, while business is conducted upon the one price system. See advertisement in another column.—*New-York Atlas.*

The New-York *Independent* well says that DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is universally acknowledged to contain the most artistic, useful, entertaining and brilliant array of literary novelties ever combined in one periodical.—*Belleville Advocate.*

"ALAS FOR LUBIN! His extracts would be a drug in the market, even if they could be imported. PHALON'S Night-Blooming Cereus has borne away the palm from all the perfumes of Europe."—*Dispatch.*

Saratoga Springs.

EMPIRE WATER.

CONGRESS WATER.

COLUMBIAN WATER.

Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.

Sold at wholesale only by

HOTCHKISS SONS,

Nos. 92 Beekman and 42 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "Superior in tone, touch, power, Durability and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

You must have quiet Sleep or you cannot have health. BIOKRENE secures this blessed restorer of strength. It is a wonderful anodyne, as well as a mighty tonic and nervine. Let the debilitated and nervous resort to it without delay. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

A.—"The Compliments of the Season, 1866."

Powers' Elegant New-Year's Card now ready, the finest ever introduced in New-York. Leave orders at once at the card-writer's office, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Boots—Boots—Boots.

RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Take Your Own Measure.

Send for one of our measuring cards, by the aid of which you can take the dimensions of your own feet and be insured a perfect fit. The Great Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Make Your Own Soap—With B. T. BABBIT'S Pure Concentrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker, warranted double the strength of common Potash and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest in the market. B. T. BABBIT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

They Are All There.

Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves that will not be found at

GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Improved "Sloat" Elliptic SEWING-MACHINE.

No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLEE.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail.

WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

30,000 Elegant Bricks made per day by the great NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Empress Eugenie gave Rosa Bonheur the decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of her great ability as an artist. She also presented Rosa with a bottle of the Egyptian Lotus as a token that her memory would endure forever.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

A—A.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument.—Sure relief or money refunded. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price $3. Circulars free. Address

GILBERT & SURBRUG, No. 575 Broadway.

Robbers, Robbers.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; invisibly connected without damage.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Chapeau Canotiere—A novelty in Misses' Hats now all the rage in Paris, just received and for sale by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Electricity Applied in all its various forms as a curative agent, at No. 50 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—BABCOCK.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES BENEDICT and SARAH HUNTINGTON, daughter of Mr. Francis M. Babcock, all of this city.

CORY—ABRAHAMS.—In Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. George Kramer, EUGENE A. CORY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and CARRIE E. ABRAHAMS, of Augusta.

DIED.

CLAYTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 10, ANN ELIZA, daughter of William and Catharine Corten, and wife of Charles Clayton, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th, from her late residence, No. 97 Varick-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 8, EMELINE, relict of the late Washington Cooper, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 252 West 31st-st.

DOD.—Near Matanzas, Cuba, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, THEODORE, son of Ezra K. and Ann H. Dod.

FOSHAY.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 9, JACOB FOSHAY, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

GOSMAN.—At Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday evening, Dec. 8, Rev. JOHN GOSMAN, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Kingston, N. Y.

GUION.—On Monday, Nov. 6, THOMAS F. GUION, aged 51 years, for 25 years a resident of New-Orleans.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JARVIS.—On Friday, Dec. 8, KATE M. JARVIS, daughter of the late Aaron Jarvis, M. D., and Agnes Morison Jarvis.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 137 West 45th-st.

LANE.—At Boston, Mass., on Friday, Dec. 8, very suddenly, FREDERICK LANE, Esq., of that city, aged 74 years.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at New-Milford, Conn., PAMELA H., wife of William J. Lane, aged 61 years.

MAGILL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, MARIA MAGILL, daughter of the late Robert Magill, aged 83 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MCCREA.—On Friday evening, Dec. 8, of pneumonia, ALISON EDWARDS, wife of William McCrea, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 118 West 53d-st., on Monday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCDONALD.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 10, of disease of the brain, ROBERT T. A. MCDONALD, son of John and Belinda McDonald, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 28 3d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M.

ROSS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, SAMUEL A. ROSS, in the 43d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 330, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother SAMUEL A. ROSS.

O. P. QUINTARD, M.

SCHOONMAKER.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 9, JOHN O. SCHOONMAKER, aged 49 years and 4 months.

Funeral from No. 81 Vandam-st., at 2 P. M. this day, (Monday.) His remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM F. UNDERHILL, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Green-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN WYCK.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, of congestion of the brain, ELIZA LIVINGSTON, daughter of Philip G. Van Wyck, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, from her late residence, No. 104 East 21st-st.

WOODHOUSE.—On Friday, Dec. 8, CECILIA JANE, wife of James S. Woodhouse, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place Monday next, at 11 A. M., from No. 207 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.

WILL

RETAIL

UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1866.

!!!!!!!!

WE OFFER AT

NOS. 45 AND 47 CHAMBERS-ST.

AN

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

OF

CLOTHING,

AT PRICES

FULLY

20 PER CENT.

LOWER

than garments of similar quality, style and make can be ordered. It is our intention to close out our stock of

OVERCOATS,

at the cost of manufacture.

ALSO,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, &c.

OUR IMPORTED

BEAVERS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

are equal in quality to any brought to this market, and will bear the closest examination. The opportunity we offer is but temporary, as we must soon make room for Spring stock.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.

WILL

RETAIL

CLOTHING,

UNTIL JAN. 1, 1866.

CHAMBERS-ST.,

NOS. 45 AND 47,

(Opposite new Court-house.)

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.

WILL

RETAIL

UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1866.

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WE OFFER AT

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KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.

WILL

RETAIL

CLOTHING,

UNTIL JAN. 1, 1866.

CHAMBERS-ST.,

NOS. 45 AND 47,

(Opposite new Court-house.)

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

for the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR,

CATARRH,

DISEASES

OF THE

THROAT,

ASTHMA,

AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, LARYNGEAL,

BRONCHIAL,

AND

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Disordered Functions of the

DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

SHORTNESS OF BREATH,

WHEEZING COUGH,

and other distressing affections of the

CHEST,

MORBID AFFECTIONS

OF THE

LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor

DR. VON EISENBERG,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS.

From the New-York Express.

So many able and earnest men are devoting themselves to medical investigation, that it would be strange if new discoveries were not made. Among the most brilliant of these—we may indeed say the most brilliant of all—is that of Dr. VON EISENBERG, in regard to the *Etherealization of Medicines*; we may properly call it the "Spiritualization," since the Latin *Spiritus*, whence comes our word "Spiritual," signifies primarily, simply "the air."

Many of the most important and vital organs of the human frame cannot be reached by medicines in a solid or even in a liquid form. Thus the *lungs* are shut up in a bony chest to which access can be had only through the wind-pipe, the opening of which is closed by a valve, called the "epiglottis," so sensitive and so delicately constructed, that it will not allow the passage, except by main force, of the most minute crumb, or the smallest drop of liquid. Every person who has "swallowed the wrong way" the smallest substance, whether of liquid or solid, knows the feeling of strangulation thereby occasioned. A man cannot, if he would, voluntarily swallow any liquid or solid into the lungs, or the passage leading to them. Herein lies the true reason why Consumption has been so incurable.

As to the entire apparatus, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet, when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will in every respect fulfill the expectations of the inventor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialities *for* which it is particularly intended as is Dr. Von Eisenberg, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he is enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that, in the course of his extended practice, he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases. We hereto observe that the apparatus is intended also to bring the etherealized medicines into direct action upon the nerves. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. Von Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch; and, on the other hand, one nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to call public attention to him. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, if not actually praying for death, who are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is in his power to make them whole or not.

HEARING RESTORED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head; a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-av.,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, No. 186 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as every one said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment, and I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a court of justice, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand seal of the}
{New-York Mayoralty.}

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at DR VON EISENBERG'S office,

No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECEMBER 1865.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

From this date an abatement of

20 PER CENT.

will be made on the whole of our unbroken assortment of

WINTER CLOTHING

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

in both the

CUSTOM and

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,

offer for the holidays a fine assortment of

VULCANITE JEWELRY,

Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Sleeve-buttons, Chains Chatelaines, Charms, Pencils, etc. Also

INDIA RUBBER TOYS, BALLS AND FANCY ARTICLES

of every description, at wholesale and retail.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Dr. L. has no branch office.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,

now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.

Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.

☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,

The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.

☞ Price 25 cents a Box.

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP,

certain in all bowel difficulties and in

Asiatic Cholera.

If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.

☞ Price 50 cents a Bottle.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

☞ Inquire of Dealers Everywhere. ☜

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

FOR SALE ON

MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT,

until the entire lot is disposed of:

100 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, White, 2d selection, 142 pieces....................$40 per set.
100 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, Gold Band, 44 pieces....................$17 per set.
100 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, Fancy, 44 pieces....................$17 to $23 per set.
100 SERVICES OF FINE ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, consisting of 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 12 FINGER-BOWLS, and 2 DECANTERS....................$35 per set.
100 do do do do do......$45 per set.
100 SERVICES CUT GLASS, same number of pieces....................$45 per set.

VERY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner Broome-st.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR CURED WASHINGTON HAMS

are now ready for sale.

NAME BRANDED IN FULL.

Also

All kinds of Smoked Meats.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS,
Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st. Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.

W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES

save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

ELLINGER'S CELEBRATED COMPRESSED YEAST.

Whoever has used the Compressed Yeast says it is the only Yeast ever introduced that raises quick, leaves no taste, is always reliable, and saves time. More than 300 bakers use it now.

For the accommodation of the public, we inform them that it will be kept for sale at the following places:

HAIGHT & BRO., No. 389 Bowery.
George Rank, No. 39 Avenue A, corner 3d-st.
J. Bohmer, Avenue B, corner 5th-st.
Louis Loges, No. 11 1st-av.
Kelly, 1st-av., corner 19th-st.
A. Zettel, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.
Geiss, No. 130 7th-av., corner 19th-st.
Max Donald, No. 426 7th-av., corner 31st-st.
Casper Meyer, No. 331 7th-av.
E. BLANK, No. 443 8th-av., corner 33d-st.
N. BOWES, No. 592 8th-av., corner 37th-st.
H. Mankon, No. 282 10th-av.
FLOWERSTONE, No. 89 Barclay-st.
W. Schmidt, No. 112 Greenwich-st.
B. Schmidt, No. 246 Greenwich-st.
ADAM CUTTY, No. 123 6th-st.
H. Blech & Bro., No. 118 10th-av., corner 18th-st.
And in other respectable grocery stores.
Sole agent for Long Island, J. PRICE, Baker, corner South 2d and 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
Manufactory, Nos. 317 and 331 West 18th-st., New-York.

THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR

is attested by the thousands who have used it, and speak in the highest terms of the benefits derived. It RESTORES GREY or Faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, and renders the hair SOFT, GLOSSY and LUXURIANT; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean and free from Dandruff; is a DELIGHTFUL HAIR DRESSING for Ladies and Gentlemen. Those who have been fortunate to use it, know well its good effects. A trial by those who have not, will satisfy them of its indispensable value. It never does harm. Is sure to do good. Sold by all druggists and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,

No. 81 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, and No. 268 4th-av.

FERROTYPE GALLERY.

VIGNETTES 50 cents each or $4 per dozen; taken and finished immediately, at BAXTER'S GALLERY, No. 815 Broadway, near Twelfth-street.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY for the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

have established their agency at No. 59 Broadway, New-York, where orders to call for goods, to be forwarded South, will receive prompt attention.

Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

H. B. PLANT, President.

NOTICE.—THE KAVANAGH AND DECKER GUARDS will meet at Braisted's Billiard Hall, Nos. 14 and 16 Fourth-av., on the afternoon of Dec. 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of making an afternoon parade. All friends of the above are particularly invited to be present, as business of importance will take place on that occasion.

PETER D. BRAISTED, Jr.,
Pres't pro tem.

S. BURNS, Sec.

GO HEAR DR. BUTLER, OF INDIA, AT Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock. Sepoy Rebellion. Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.

FINE NEW-YORK STATE BUTTER.—Best qualities for family use or shipment, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

DAVID W. LEWIS, No. 62 Pearl-st.

CAPITALISTS WILL OBSERVE THAT BOYD ELIOT, at Sweeny's Hotel, is exhibiting some choice specimens of New-York Peat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANALGESIQUE.

Doctors use it freely, and find it a most remarkable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, and all other pains. [illegible] of cures are now on record, and the certificates can be seen at this office. Sold by all Druggists, and Sayre & Co., No. 499 Broadway.

PURE MEDICINE.

Owing to the [illegible] pure medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Rushton's (N. Y.) Cod Liver Oil will in future be put up, each bottle in a box, with a lithograph label and warranted. Wholesale and retail, 10 Astor House.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

ARNOUX,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 469 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,

Are selling first quality Fur Beaver, Astracans and Chinchilla Overcoats at reduced prices; also fine French Cassimeres and Irish Frieze for suits.

GRAND BOAT EXHIBITION.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, in front of the Treasury Building, Wall-st. Probably the finest boat ever built in the world.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.

HENRY H. HUELAT, | Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, |

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL

FOR 1866:

A HIGH-TONED AND BRILLIANT LITERARY AND ARTISTIC JOURNAL.

NEW VOLUME—NEW ATTRACTIONS

Established in 1846, THE HOME JOURNAL, (on the 2d of January next) for the twentieth year, greets its old friends and subscribers.

It is still conducted by

N. P. WILLIS;

assisted by an efficient corps of able editors, talented contributors, and spicy correspondents.

Mr. Willis, while maintaining his allowed very able topic, The Chronicle of Gayety and Fashion, thinks he has succeeded in establishing a separate best authority for all that concerns the livelier Progress of Women. As the voice of this new want of society, The Home Journal claims to be the indispensable first need of the ladies. One of the features of the new series will be the publication of a new and beautiful story, by

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE,

entitled

FIOR D'ALIZA:

AN IDYLL OF ITALIAN LIFE,

which is pronounced by eminent European critics, "the 'Paul and Virginia' of the nineteenth century," and which is being translated for our columns by

GEORGE PERRY.

This will run through about ten numbers.

In the first number of the coming volume will be commenced a new series of

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES,

by the well-known and popular humorous writer,

BARRY GRAY,

author of "Married Life," etc., etc.

As part of our plan to keep our readers *au fait* of the living literature of the world, and serve up for their cosmopolitan taste choice condensations from living writers of every country, we have enlisted the service of some able writers to translate

BRIEF ROMANCES

from French, German and Russian current literature.

But romance will be only a subordinate department; while a prominent feature of the new volume will be

ORIGINAL AND SPARKLING

SKETCHES

of Character, Persons and Places.

The author of "Ashes from the Pipe of an Old Smoker;" "Daisy Howard;" "The Dreamer," and other favorite essayists, will figure under this head. In

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

the coming volume be will especially brilliant. Among other writers,

MRS. ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS,

the poetess, and

HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH,

the essayist (both now residing abroad), will act as special correspondents, jotting down for our readers everything that is new and interesting in the world of letters, art, fashion and society. The

AMUSEMENT DEPARTMENT

is under the charge of

H. A. DELILLE,

an accomplished critic, who will keep our readers well informed of all that is interesting, on both sides of the Atlantic, in matters musical and dramatic.

In Belles-Lettres, poetry, art-criticism, book reviews, original essays, social, fashion and foreign gossip, spicy letters, short sketches, pithy paragraphs, personal items, early extracts from unpublished works, choice selections from English, French and other foreign periodicals, and all in fact, that tends to make an instructive and entertaining newspaper, the HOME JOURNAL will still sustain its reputation as the favorite of the belles-lettres press.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many Southern subscribers for a return of their patronage, and can assure them that the editors will still keep the columns of the HOME JOURNAL free from political and religious discussions, and will confine themselves rather to their motto, to "Encourage the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful."

Terms—For one copy, one year, $3; for three copies, $6 50, or one copy for three years, $7 50, always in advance.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to the publishers,

N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
No. [illegible] New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

HYLTON HOUSE

AND ITS INMATES,

By the author of "The Henpecked Husband," "Family Failings," &c., &c.

NOTICES FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS:

"The author of 'The Henpecked Husband' has given us another refreshing and delightful novel, full of vivid and glowing life pictures, animated scenes and deeply interesting narrative. The book is one of the most readable of the season."—*Athenæum.*

"This is a delightful book; the plot is deeply interesting, the characters well drawn, the narrative brilliant and well sustained, and the DENOUEMENT COMME IL FAUT. It is the work of a gifted artist."—*London Quarterly.*

"The intention of the novel is admirable, its moral unexceptionable, its style easy and graceful, and its interest well sustained. We commend it highly."—*Liverpool Mail.*

Price 50 cents. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 22 Ann-st., N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 & 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CHRISTMAS ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
THE POETS,
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STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
LITERATURE,
IN THE CHOICEST STYLES OF BINDING.
ALSO,
A RICH AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT
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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES
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STATIONERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
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PAPIER MACHE DESKS, PORTFOLIOS
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WORK-BOXES, FANCY INKSTANDS, &c.
CATALOGUES sent to any address on application.

PROF. BLOT'S COOKERY BOOK.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish
WHAT TO EAT
AND
HOW TO COOK IT,

containing over 1,000 RECIPES, systematically and practically arranged, to enable the housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simple dishes in the best manner. By PIERRE BLOT. One vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., recently 113

1,873 Good Authors, half calf, at half price.
7,872 Magnificent Photographic Albums, at our price.
97,872 Gorgeous Holiday Books, at your price.
125,873 Stereoscopic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price.
3,872 Illustrated Children's Books, 15 and 25 cents.
17,362 Beautiful Juveniles, almost given away.
23,873 New English Books, just received from auction.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

LAING, WETHERILL & CO.

Bankers & Brokers,

No. 18 BROAD STREET, New York.

Gold, Bonds, Government Securities, Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Petroleum Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention given to orders by Telegraph.

Interest allowed upon deposits subject to check.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

CHARLES G THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

BROKERS IN STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway.

Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe. Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates. Parcels, packages, and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

INTEREST DEPARTMENT,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the three years seven and three-tenths notes maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

EMPIRE AND PITHOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE AND PITHOLE PETROLEUM CO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1865.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable on and after the 18th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 18th inst., inclusive.

J. H. PRENTICE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., No. 100 Broadway, Dec. 4, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS, to hold office for three years from Jan. 1, 1866, will be held at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 (one million dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
HENRY COHN,
JACOB STETTHEIMER,
A. H. CORDOZA,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
WM. SELIGMAN,
WM. A. PARKER,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL CO., No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Maple Shade Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) to $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
HENRY COHN,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
J. GOLDSMITH,
J. MEYER,
A. FATMAN,
J. NATHAN,
JOHN EADIE,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. [illegible] in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. [illegible] in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] will be held at the office of said trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The trustees of the Randall Silver Mining Company hereby call in and demand from the stockholders of said company, respectively, the remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the amount subscribed by them and not paid, and require such payment to be made at the office of the company, No. [illegible], New-York City, forthwith.

By order of the board,

SAMUEL J. BURRELL, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1865.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders, which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th-st.

Shares, Ten Dollars.

Which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed.

See prospectus of the company.

GLOBE BUILDINGS, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, AND No. [illegible] NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

Let the people [illegible] the price of coal.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—No. 18 Court-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

WAR BOUNTY LOAN 7s.

Payable at the pleasure of the State after 25 YEARS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York.

For sale at 92 per cent. ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit, Michigan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEORGE E. COCK,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
GEO. BRADISH,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,

will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.

FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 33 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STAR PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., NOS. 168 AND 170 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 12th day of December, inclusive.

DE LACY LOUCKS, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock noon. It is important that every creditor should be duly represented.

TO CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS WISHING A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT.—The advertiser, being in need of ready money, will dispose of 100 shares of express stock. Address EXPRESS, Box No. 187 Times Office.

CHARLES A. PEABODY HAS RESIGNED the position of United States Judge for Louisiana, and resumed the practice of law in New-York at No. 161 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free from government tax, allowed at METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Assets, $1,571,650 75.

DIVIDENDS.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at their office on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th insts., inclusive.

JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL CO., NO. 20 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the company since its organization, June 23, 1865, to Oct. 31, inclusive, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will close on 11th, and re-open 26th inst.

R. R. ROBB, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TAYLOR & FRAZER, consisting of WILLIAM TAYLOR and WILLIAM FRAZER, has been dissolved.

DEC. 9, 1865.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between KELLY & COMPANY is dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due by said firm and those due to said firm will be settled by JAMES KELLY, No. 84 1st-av.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of DODD, WILKIN & TOBIN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of tailors' trimmings at No. 98 Duane-st.

GEO. F. DODD,
CHAS. H. WILKIN,
JOHN TOBIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

HENRY A. BARLING, ABNER H. DAVIS, Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

LARGE SALE OF NAVY CLOTHING, SHEETING, CANVAS DUCK, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the inspection of provisions and clothing in the Navy-yard, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of navy clothing, &c., &c., consisting, more or less, of:

3,430 blue cloth pea-jackets; 3,426 blue cloth round jackets.

7,989 blue satinet trousers; 13,667 blue cloth caps.

14,967 blue flannel overshirts; 17,100 blue flannel undershirts.

14,603 blue flannel drawers; 22,709 pairs woolen socks.

5,592 pairs boots; 6,454 pairs kip shoes.

6,108 pairs calf shoes; 1,181 pairs negro brogans.

20,980 yards blue satinet; 26,612 yards blue flannel.

Also, a large lot of Barnsby sheeting, canvas duck, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton pocket-handkerchiefs and sewing-silk. By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Samples of the sheeting and duck can be seen at this office; other articles at the Navy-yard, on and until the day of sale.

TERMS—Cash, 10 per cent. paid down, and the balance before the goods are taken away, which must be within a reasonable time, under forfeiture of goods and the 10 per cent. deposited.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U S. Navy.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Nov. 28, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER, comprising

4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.

5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.

788 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.

This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.

Terms cash in government funds.

Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.

WILLIAM W. McKIM, Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES MEMPHIS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FIFTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the following valuable real estate, viz.:

7TH-AV.—Three lots northeast corner 7th-av. and 54th-st.

10TH-AV.—Three-story brick house, No. 464 10th-av., near 39th-st.

10TH-AV.—Two lots southeast corner 10th-av. and 78th-st.

5TH-AV.—Two large lots corner 5th-av. and 117th-st.

2D-AV.—Four lots east side 2d-av., corner 107th-st.

2D-AV.—Four lots west side 2d-av., 25 feet south 56th-st.

1ST-AV.—Five lots east side 1st-av., corner 107th-st.

56TH-ST.—Two lots south side 56th-st., near 7th-av.

57TH-ST.—Four lots south side 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

63D-ST.—Two lots north side, near 4th-av.

63D-ST.—One lot south side 63d-st., near Broadway and 8th-av., 100 feet from Central Park.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—Three leases of lots, with buildings thereon, Nos. 56, 58, 62 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

CHARLTON-ST.—Three two-story brick houses and lease of lots, Nos. 76, 78, 80 Charlton-st., between Hudson and Varick.

GREENWICH-ST.—Two leased lots, with the three two-story dwelling-houses, Nos. 644, 646, 648, Greenwich-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.

WASHINGTON-ST.—Three-story brick and three-story frame houses, and lease of lot, No. 449 Washington-st., east side, between Desbrosses and Watts-sts.

For further particulars and terms of sale reference is made to hand-bills and maps at the Auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 107 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Charles King, deceased:

5TH-AV.—7 lots east side, between 115th and 116th sts.

6TH-AV.—12 lots east side, between 116th and 118th sts.

117TH-ST.—19 lots and gores north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

117TH-ST.—21 lots south side, between 5th and 6th avs.

116TH-ST.—8 lots and gores north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

115TH-ST.—4 lots and gores north side, between 4th and 5th avs.

115TH-ST.—3 lots and gores south side, between 4th and 5th avs.

112TH-ST.—2 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.

111TH-ST.—2 gores north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av.

110TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.

8TH-AV.—4 lots and gores west side, between 112th and 113th sts.

8TH-AV.—1 lot west side, between 118th and 119th sts.

8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 123d and 124th sts.

113TH-ST.—14 lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

114TH-ST.—4 lots south side, between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Hannah King, Executrix; George King, Lewis May, Executors.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, &c., just received per ship Uno, from Leghorn, Italy, and never before exhibited in this country.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, two doors below 14th-st., about 40 pieces of elegant Carrara marble statuary, groups of figures, imported by Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., from the best studios of Italy, comprising among others the following: Groups—Charity, Cupid Captured by Venus, Guardian Angel, Shepherdess, Contending Cupids, &c.; Statues and Busts—Fisher Boy, Thorwaldsen's Hebe, Canova's Venus, Summer, Flora, Bacchante, Peasant Girl, Madonna, Diana, Apollo, &c.

Also, the superb bust of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the celebrated artist, Chevalier Pio Fedi, of Florence, (which has been on exhibition during the past two months at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) with elaborately carved pedestal.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, 10th inst., with catalogues.

C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary-square Warehouse, Fifth and E sts., on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital property, consisting of Blankets, Sheets, Hair Pillows, Bed Sacks, &c. 10,000 serviceable Blankets will be sold; also, 500 Hair Pillows.

At the close of the sale will be sold, TWELVE MEDICINE WAGONS, IN GOOD CONDITION.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.

They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, &C.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 133 Clinton-place, 8th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire chairs and chairs in brocatel, brocatel and lace curtains, marble-top centre-tables, etageres; rosewood pianoforte, seven octaves, made by Lighte & Newton; pier-glasses, oak dining-room furniture in reps, oak buffet; a very superior billiard table, complete and in perfect order; bronze French clocks, paintings, engravings, bronze statuettes, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS ON THE NEW BOULEVARD, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-ST.—Fourteen lots on south side of 3d-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Hoyt-st.; street paved and curbed.

FOURTH-ST.—Fourteen lots on north side of 4th-st., commencing on the northeast corner of Hoyt-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOURTH-AV. AND 127TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Four lots, with the substantial four story brick house thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st.

127TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side 127th-st., ninety-six feet west of 4th-av. Street and avenue are graded, curbed and guttered.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—S. & J. BOGART WILL sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in that large building corner 8th-av. and 76th-st., contained in 35 to 40 rooms, consisting of the usual assortment sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble-top bureaus, centre-tables, curled hair and other mattresses, bedsteads, comforters, quilts, carpets, &c., about 20 parlor and cooking stoves, one large bar-room stove.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 45TH-ST. at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

45TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 45th-st., 425 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by half the block in depth. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE, TOGETHER WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, SCENERY, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., AND J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, by order and under the direction of the President and Directors of the New Gas-light Co., will be sold—

A certain lot of ground, situated in the First District of New-Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Poydras, Camp and Gravier sts., and measuring eighty feet front on said St. Charles-st., by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure.

Said lot of ground is the remnant of a large portion of ground (say 130 feet front on St. Charles-st. by 170 feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure) acquired with other property by the New-Orleans Gas-light Company from the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, and acquired by the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, together with other properties, from James H. Caldwell, Esq., on the 12th July, 1841.

It is stipulated in the act of sale conveying this property, that the openings in the wall dividing the "Murphy House," on the north side of the lot, and the St. Charles Theatre, shall remain as they are now, and the privileges of said openings shall continue for the use and benefit of any other building that may be hereafter erected in lieu of the St. Charles Theatre, on the line of said division wall.

Together with the building known as the ST. CHARLES THEATRE,

all the improvements and fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture thereunto belonging, under the conditions of a lease to Ben DeBar, which stipulates "that the improvements and fixtures now on the premises being those provided for and placed there under a former agreement between the company and Ludlow & Smith, dated 26th May, 1843, shall remain undisturbed as the property of the lessor, at the expiration of the lease, to be delivered along with the entire building, with the exception of the usual wear and tear, or loss or damage by fire, in good order."

The theatre is located in the most central and commercial part of the City of New-Orleans. The building was planned after the old Saint Charles Theatre, and has been the favorite and best known theatre for many years in the city; it has been thoroughly repaired at a large expense, and will be sold subject to the lease to Ben De Bar, at the rate of $8,000 per annum, which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1867.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—One-third of the amount of adjudication to be paid in cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder in the notes of the purchaser, to his own order, payable at one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date until maturity, and eight per cent. interest after maturity, if not punctually paid, until final payment. The interest will be required to be paid in coupon notes, payable semi-annually; the interest notes to bear interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, if not punctually paid.

The purchaser may pay the amount of the adjudication, or any part thereof, exceeding the one-third in cash, at his option.

The buildings, together with the fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture sold, must be insured at their full value by the purchaser to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the policies transferred, until after the payment of the note payable at two years.

MERRT GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, warranted originals, to be sold at auction by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Now on exhibition at the salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, Dec. 11,

largely replenish their stock of

DRESS PATTERNS,

IN

ENGLISH CHALLIES,
PLAID AND STRIPED ALPACAS,
PLAIN AND PLAID WINSEYS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
AND
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

N. B.—For the convenience of customers, a separate counter has been set aside.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

NEW LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON

MONDAY, DEC. 11,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,
POINT AND APPLIQUE COLLARS,
BARBES,
SASHES,
AND SETS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Received per last steamer.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS,

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET CLOAKS,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BROCHE SILKS,
RICH SATINS AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
INITIAL AND EMBROIDERED LACE AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CARVED IVORY-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
LACE COVERED PARASOLS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS, &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

A FULL AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET GARMENTS OF THE LATEST PARISIAN SHAPES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

VELVETS.

FRENCH,
GERMAN, AND
ENGLISH

ROYALS AND UNCUT,

OF EVERY DESIRABLE SHADE IN MARKET.

BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,

ALL WIDTHS,

THE CHOICEST SHADES,

Manufactured expressly for us, and fully up to the usual HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Prices lower than present or prospective rates of gold.

TAILORS' VELVETS FOR VESTINGS. COATS, COLLARS, &c.,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,

At No. 296 Canal-st.,

Under the Brandreth House.

PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,

the latest novelties.

OPERA CLOAKS,

and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS, in elegant styles, at

ADOLPH NEW, No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

EXTRAORDINARY AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

OUR WHOLE STOCK, IN ALL ABOUT $100,000, OF

Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Point, Cluny and Valenciennes Laces;
Black Thread Laces, Vails, Coiffures and Barbes;
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets;
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions;
Silk Scarfs, Head-dresses, &c.

In fact all our valuable and choice stock will be offered FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in order to make room for Spring importation.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS CHEAP.

PRESENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Now ready, every possible variety of toys, dolls, dolls' goods, games, puzzles, tricks, theatres, baskets, pocket-books, wallets, purses, pocket cutlery, fancy articles, black walnut brackets, easels, frames, book-shelves, book-slides, photographs, albums, French, German and English toy books, &c., &c.

Those desiring to make the best selection and avoid the crowd, and the high prices of holidays, would do well to buy now at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway, and No. 183 8th-av.

BEADS, BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

AT

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

R. H. MACY'S.

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

HOLIDAY

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

GOODS

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
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OF

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

EVERY

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

DESCRIPTION,

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
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Christmas Presents.

AT

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

R. H. MACY'S,

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

204 and 206 Sixth-avenue,

Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.
Christmas Presents.

Near Fourteenth-street.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 BROADWAY,

DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,

and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of

IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,

mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

HANDSOME BLACK LUSTRES, $3 50, $4 and $4 50 per dress.

BADAJOS, SAVANNAHS, POPLINS, EUGENIES, &c., $4 50 to $6.

WINCEY BALMORAL SKIRTS, $5, $6 and $8.

SUPERB CLOTH CRAPE and BEADED MUFFS and SETTS—SOMETHING NEW.

EMBROIDERY SETTS, POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway. Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISS GREGG

HAS IN STOCK

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER CLOAKS,

in a GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIALS, and in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, which she is now offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Special attention is called to several lots offered at 62½c., 75c. and $1 per yard. Most desirable makes and extremely cheap.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SCARFS AND TIES.
KID, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES.
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HOSIERY.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
Suspenders, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, &c.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
DRESS SHIRTS and COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS AT POPULAR PRICES,

At the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SILK, PLUSH, BEAVER AND FELT HATS all reduced.

RETAIL SPECIALTIES.

FELT HATS, every shape, 10c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., and 50c.

BOUND WITH VELVET, 75c. and $1, nearly half price.

SILK BEAVERS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2; fully one-third below last month's prices.

We have also an assortment of GILT TRIMMED SILK HATS, among which will be found the Derby, Dundenberg, Symboline, Edinburgh, &c., both ladies' and misses' sizes, half regular prices.

NEW STYLES every day from auction, and various manufacture.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Silk and Woolen Scarfs.

Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

New styles, in embroidered sets, Collars and Sleeves.

New designs in Linen Collars, Cuffs, &c.

Ladies, Gent's and Misses Lined Cashmere and Cloth Gloves, in endless variety—cheap.

Our best Kid Gloves are $1 65 per pair—none better; first price 75c. per pair.

Woolen Goods, Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, &c., &c., closing out.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

WHOLESALE.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Mark the address, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

Entrance to the Wholesale Department, No. 66 Allen-st.

Second floor—Straw and Felt Goods.

Third floor—Ribbons, Millinery and Silk Goods.

Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS.—A splendid assortment, together with a large stock of bedding, iron furniture, &c., at the lowest prices. Goods warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE CLOTHING AT RETAIL

for thirty days, preparatory to removal.

CARHART, WHITFORD & CO.,

NOS. 331 and 333 BROADWAY,

corner of Worth-st.,

offer, in great variety and at LESS than wholesale prices,

OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS
AND DRESS SUITS,

equal in style and workmanship to custom work.

KID GLOVES

90 cents a pair,

1,000 dozen.

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID,

AT

90 cents a pair,

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., near 14th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

HANDSOME BARGAINS.

We invite special attention to our large and most desirable stock of MOURNING MATERIALS. SEVERAL NEW ARTICLES, not kept elsewhere, are just received.

N. B.—CRAPE CLOTH, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, over 2 yards wide, BEAUTIFUL TEXTURE, only $10 per dress, selling fast.

W. JACKSON, Importer and Dealer in Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING BONNETS,

A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.

SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.

N. B.—JUST RECEIVED, 6-4 BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE FOR DRESSES, AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

1865. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL STYLES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 BROADWAY.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now on hand a full assortment of ENGLISH VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING; also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, DRUGGETS, and all other articles pertaining to the Carpet trade, which they are selling at IMPORTED and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES for CASH.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK, IN VELVETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY ARTICLES.

PRICES WAY DOWN.

3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 75c. GENT'S LINED KIDS, $1.

CLOSING OUT LINED GLOVES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
CLOSING OUT CLOTH GLOVES, 18c. to 75c.
CLOSING OUT WINTER GLOVES, 15c. to 50c.
CLOSING OUT WOOLEN LEGGINGS, 25c. to 75c.

BONNET AND MANTILLA VELVETS

CLOSING, THIS WEEK, 25,000 YARDS TRIMMING VELVETS, (CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED,) 6c. to 25c.

RIBBONS CLOSING OUT.
FELT HATS, 12½c. to 75c.
CLOSING OUT FLOWERS.
CLOSING OUT FEATHERS.

CLOSING BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CLOSING WOOLEN SHAWLS, 62½c. to $3.
CLOSING BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 to $2 50.
CLOSING SHETLAND NUBIAS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
CLOSING WOOL HOODS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
CLOSING CASHMERE SCARFS, 20c. to 50c.

PRICES DOWN. DOWN.

CLOSING WOOLEN HOSE, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
CLOSING LADIES' MERINO HOSE, 25c.
CLOSING GENT'S WOOL HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
CLOSING RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 25c., 31c.
GENT'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, 2 c., 31c., 37c., 40c.
WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
ALL LINEN HEMMED, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
GENT'S ALL LINEN, 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 25c.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c., 11c., 14c., 15c., 18c.
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
FINE LINE OF LINEN SETS, 18c. UP.
FINE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
CLOSING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY COMBS, BRACELETS, HEAD-ORNAMENTS, BREASTPINS, EARRINGS, CHAINS, NECKLACES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, POMADES, &c., &c.

WILL OPEN THE LAST OF THE WEEK, FORTY CASES OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY-GOODS, CARRIED OVER FROM LAST YEAR.

THEY MUST BE SOLD BY JAN. 1, AS WE CLOSE THAT DEPARTMENT. A DEDUCTION OF ONE-QUARTER OF THE PRICE WILL BE MADE.

AMONG THE LOT ARE FINE WORK-BOXES, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, WATCH-CASES, PARIAN, ALABASTER, AND BRONZE GOODS, FINE FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS; ALSO, TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THERE WILL BE SOME BARGAINS

TO CLOSE BALANCE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, WAY BELOW COST.

CLOSING RICH SCOTCH PLAIDS, 25c.
CLOSING ALPACAS, 22c., 25c., 31c., 34c.
CLOSING HEAVY WOOL PLAIDS, 31c.
CLOSING SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, 37½c.
CLOSING DELAINES, 22c., 25c.
CLOSING PLAID ALPACAS, 31c., 34c.
CLOSING POPLINS, CHAMBRAYS, RICH SILK STRIPES, PLAIDS, LUSTRES, &c., &c.

PRICES WAY DOWN.

CLOSING BLEACHED MUSLINS, 15c., 20c., 22c.
CLOSING EXTRA SHIRTINGS, 25c., 28c., 31c.
CLOSING HEAVY SHEETINGS, 25c.
CLOSING CANTON FLANNELS, 31c., 34c.
CLOSING ALL WOOL FLANNELS, 31c.
CLOSING OUT ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
CLOSING WHITE LINENS, 31c.
CLOSING OUT PILLOW-CASES, 25c.

Large quantities of other goods closing out cheap.

WILLIAM KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 233 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

RETAIL.

Every color, shade and width in rich plain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, cheap.

From this week auctions, PLAID, BROCHE, FIGURED and CHECK RIBBONS at about 50c. on the dollar.

SILK BONNET VELVETS.

BLACK, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50, and upward, full lines cheap.

Our COLORED SILK VELVET BONNET STOCK comprises nearly every color and shade from $1 50 per yard.

BONNET SILK, both plain and colored.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS!

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

RETAIL TRIMMING DEPATMENT.

Every color and width in SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, comprising Green, Garnet, Modes, Brown's Amaranthus, Mexiques, &c., at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 the piece and upward. All purchased at auction this week much under price.

NEW ORNAMENTS, CLOAK and DRESS SETS, GIMPS, FANCY BUTTONS and BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS—Cheapest in this city.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

From $50 to $3,000.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door below Amity-st.

NEW FALL GOODS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Earrings, &c., Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portemonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Vails, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.

N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents.

W. J. ELGER, Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods, Nos. 830 and 832 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th-sts.

WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS, sheets, pillow cases, mattresses, hair pillows, counterpanes, bed sacks, overcoats, pants, drawers, dressing gowns, &c., purchased at the late government auction sales in very large quantities, will be sold at very low prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MISS M. E. HOUSTON, LATE WITH Hearn and Genin, has specialties in cloaks and bonnets. Dress-making in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 739 Broadway, below 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR,

NO. 112 BROADWAY,

SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND
GLOVES.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

A CASE OF ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.

VELVET CLOAKS! VELVET CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS

GREAT BARGAINS

and

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION

at

DAVIDSON'S BOWERY CLOAK STORE.

VELVET BASQUES!
VELVET SACQUES!
VELVET CIRCULARS!

CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.

ALSO,

WIDE LYONS SILK VELVET,
WIDE LYONS SILK VELVET
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF

at $9, at $12, at $14, and at $15,
worth $12 50, worth $15, worth $18, worth $20.

DAVIDSON BROTHERS.

BOWERY CLOAK STORE, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS DRESS SILKS, REPS, MOIRE, BROCADE, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,

Plain, Stripes, Plaids, Figured, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, MERINOS, WOOLEN PLAIDS, MELANGES, ALPACAS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, WINCEYS, PRINTED CASSIMERES, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Christie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

in every variety. Also

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

a full assortment, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, and TRIMMINGS, for Ladies', Men's, and Boys' wear, a large and desirable assortment, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERINGS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, the following "SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS" are just received per last steamer:

In PLAIN DRESS-SILKS, the new shades of Blue Green and Garnet.

In FRENCH MERINOS, the new shades of Purple, Gas-light Green and Garnet.

In EMPRESS-CLOTHS and POPLINS, the new shades of Mauve, Green, French-Gray and Garnet.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, "this week"

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION

IN

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH and INDIA CASHMERE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

in entirely new designs, imported this season.

ALSO,

WHITE and SCARLET CENTRE PAISLEY SHAWLS LONG and SQUARE.

We respectfully inform our customers that our selection of shawls cannot be equaled in the city.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,

NOW OPEN,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN SILKS,

IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS WORN,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THIS WEEK IN

FANCY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

We have just received from the auction rooms and from importers several lots of FANCY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, at 25 to 50 per cent. [illegible] earlier in the season [illegible] them to our customers at the same reduction during the present week:

FANCY SILKS, splendid qualities, at $1.

FANCY SILKS, extra heavy and wide, at [illegible]

RICH GRO GRAIN SILKS, [illegible]

PARIS EMPRESS CLOTHS, all wool, only 85 cents—worth $1 37½.

BON JOURS EMPRESS CLOTHS at $1—worth [illegible]

FRENCH [illegible] at $1, $1 50 [illegible] cents.

PLAID [illegible]

PLAID A[illegible] 3s. 6d.—worth [illegible]

HEAVY [illegible] worth $1 25.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BLANKETS [illegible] CHASED AT [illegible] SOME INST[illegible] THE PRICES TWO WEEKS AGO.

WE ADVISE our friends to [illegible] prices advance.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF BEAVER CLOTHS FOR LADIES' [illegible]

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR

at greatly reduced prices.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FOSTER BROTHERS

WILL OFFER SOME OF [illegible] THE PRESENT WEEK, EVER OFFERED [illegible]

BLACK ALPACAS [illegible]

BLANKETS [illegible]

BALMORAL SKIRTS [illegible]

Plaid Dress [illegible]
Plaid Poplins [illegible]
Striped Poplins [illegible]
Mohair Deb[illegible]
CLOTHS FO[illegible]
BEAV[illegible]

This week [illegible] them CHEAP [illegible] We intend [illegible] reputation for [illegible] cheap PRINTS [illegible] 25 cents; [illegible] cents and 45 [illegible] cents, go to

NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST. FOSTER [illegible]

FRENCH FANCY COSTUMES FOR LADIES and [illegible] large assortment of [illegible] opera cloaks [illegible] WOLF & THILLIPS, No. 719 Broadway, New-York Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

No. 555 BROADWAY.

FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,

TOYS OF MULTIFARIOUS FORMS AND DEVICES,

MINIATURE MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

LINCOLN LOG CABINS,

GLASS BALLS, REFLECTORS,

CANDLES, FLAGS,

FRUIT, FLOWERS, ETC.

Including every variety of [illegible] to decorate a Christmas Tree. BON-BON BOXES, a beautiful assortment in Silk, Velvet, Paper and Fancy Wood.

FLOWERS IN POTS, STUFFED BIRDS, &c.

THE POPULAR PORTRAIT [illegible] age is the [illegible] make holiday [illegible] apply at once [illegible] No. 643 Broadway [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

Leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER:
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$125

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$250.	$175.	$100.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. 100 pounds baggage free.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.
For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received daily at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 9th, for slow, and 9 o'clock A. M. 11th for fast freight.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!

The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LIESEGANG, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.
For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. EAGER & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents,
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company's side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, Dec. 15, 2 P. M., Pier No. 29, North River. Has superior passenger accommodations. Is now receiving freight and will sail as above.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177, west corner Warren-st., to D. N. CARRINGTON, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and fast steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 13th December.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The E. B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
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FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class, fast-sailing steamship,
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.

The A 1 steamship WASHINGTON is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will sail as above.

The first-class and reliable steamship COMMANDER, TERRY, Master, will follow.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 23.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	[illegible]	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	[illegible]	
SCOTLAND	[illegible]	Hall.
ERIN	[illegible]	Grace.
HELVETIA	[illegible]	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	[illegible]	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY, Dec. 2
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 9
QUEEN....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT....FRIDAY....Feb. 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway,
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Dec. 16
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander,
WEYBOSSET, PARRISH, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander,
The
CONSTITUTION
Will sail from Pier No. 13, N. R., foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 13 N. R., at all times during the day.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
The elegant new screw steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
BRITANNIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British Iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4, and MONDAY, Jan. 1.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Dec. 21.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The first-class steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin Passage....$25 | Deck Passage....$10
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or first-class passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

SEA SICKNESS! SEA SICKNESS!
Prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Chemists and others. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and Broadway Druggists.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, ONE BLACK, the other gray, sound, stylish, kind in all harness, and both good saddle horses; also, fine bay horse, 15 hands high, kind, sound and fast; has been driven by a boy 11 years of age; these horses are sold for want of use, and can be seen every morning before 9½ o'clock at first stable east of 5th-av., on the north side of 37th-st. Inquire of EDWARD, coachman.

FOR SALE A PONY—AN EXCELLENT SADdle horse, goes beautifully in single or double harness, 6 years old, perfectly sound and gentle. Inquire at No. 10 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER on a first-class farm on Long Island. Best of city references. Address C. S., No. 348 Washington-st.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—[illegible] pages, [illegible] illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a caution, to young men and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

DR. WEST, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York, desires to inform those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time specially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Pleasant rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment. They can always rely upon the most skillful management of their cases. Relief in the most obstinate cases guaranteed.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

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DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

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NEW CLASSES for beginners.
CLASSES for advanced pupils.
CLASSES for "the German."

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Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Eighteenth night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear this
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1865,
for the first time this season, in his powerful impersonation of
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's American tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.

Mr. J. McCullough, J. W. Collier, D. W. Railton, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, W. H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, Geo. Becks, Barry, Rendle, &c. &c., Misses Agnes, Perry, Farren, &c., &c., in the cast.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) EDWIN FORREST, (last time)....THE GLADIATOR.
WEDNESDAY....ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
THURSDAY....METAMORA.
FRIDAY....JACK CADE.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that many inquiries having been made for the production, during Mr. Forrest's present engagement, of
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA,
it will be performed on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 18 AND 19,
for which occasion seats may now be secured.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

CROWDED HOUSES FOR TEN WEEKS.
MONDAY, DEC. 11, and THE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
SEVENTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE.
SEVENTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE
OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU....as....SAM
In the original new comedy entitled
SAM.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN....as....LAURA
NEW SCENERY AND A SPLENDID CAST.
It is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid the crush at night, to
TO SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
ELEVENTH MATINEE, SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1; begins 1½; closes at 3¾.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SINBAD, THE SAILOR;
Or, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
SINBAD....(with song)....Miss FANNY HERRING
KABOB....(Steward of the vessel)....G. L. FOX
NEW DRESSES—NEW SCENERY—NEW DECORATIONS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED CHARACTERS.
THE MINERALI.
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, William Marden, Mr. J. R. Denvil.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the principal theatres and the opera can always be had at the theatre ticket-office, St. Nicholas Hotel. Seats can be had until 8 P. M. to accommodate parties who neglected to purchase them during the day.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT. Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1865, for the sale of
660 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any Whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1, consists of 23 barrels of Rye Whisky, containing about 920 gallons.

Lot No. 2, consists of 228 barrels of Bourbon Whisky, containing about 9,120 gallons; and

Lot No. 3, consists of 410 barrels of Rectified Whisky, containing about 1,640 gallons.

The whisky will be regauged before the delivery and sold by the "proof gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. & Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. & C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Or at this office.

Payment in government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.
G. BELL, Major & C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865. }

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1866.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 12th day of December, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....MRS. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager....[illegible]
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of the great romance produced, in a style of magnificence far surpassing any previous spectacular pageant at this theatre, with
SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY HAYES.
MUSIC ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY THOMAS BAKER.
NOVEL AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
dramatized expressly for the Olympic, from the celebrated novel of A. Dumas, embodying the three great passions, Hope, Despair and Revenge, entitled the Count of
MONTE CRISTO;
OR, THE
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
which has drawn
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
during the past week. This interesting Drama will be presented
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
During the play the following Premiere Danseurs will appear:
MLLE. GIULIETTA BRONNER and M. GIUSEPPE CARDELLA.
ACT 1.—Entrance to the Port and Harbor of Marseilles.
ACT 2.—Dungeons of Chateau D'If—Ramparts of the Seagirt Fortress.
ACT 3.—Island of Monte Cristo—Caves of Monte Cristo.
ACT 4.—Lone Inn—Home of Sinbad the Sailor.
ACT 5.—House of Count de Morcerf—by J. Hilyard.
CARNIVAL.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT
of the New-York public, as manifested by
CROWDED AUDIENCES
AND TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE,
fully establishes
THE MARKED SUPERIORITY
of the entertainments presented at this establishment, compared with anything of the kind hitherto offered to the American people, while the
IRREPRESSIBLE ENTHUSIASM
invariably excited by the
EXTRAORDINARY and UNPARALLELED FEATS
OF
MR. JAMES ROBINSON
AND HIS INFANT SON,
furnishes the strongest possible evidence of the
UNAPPROACHABLE SKILL AND DARING
of this most gifted of equestrian artists.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, AT 8.
MATINEES! MATINEES!
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½,
introducing the champion rider of the world,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
and his infant son
LITTLE CLARENCE, THE BABY WONDER,
IN THEIR STARTLING ACT OF EQUITATION UPON A BAREBACK STEED!
together with the full strength of the
MAMMOTH DOUBLE TROUPE
IN
DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND
WONDROUS GYMNASTIC EXPLOITS;
while
BEAUTIFUL, HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
will challenge the admiration of all who visit this
ELEGANT TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC GAMES.
INIMITABLE CLOWNS,
and those funniest of quadrupeds,
THE EDUCATED MULES,
will supply ample occasion for
MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.
MAGNIFICENT TRAPPINGS AND APPOINTMENTS
will add to the brilliancy of arenic scenes, and
NOVELTY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
will be found a marked characteristic of
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH."

The New-York Harmonic Society will give their fourteenth annual performance of "The Messiah," at Cooper Institute, on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1865. The solos will be sustained by the following distinguished artists:

Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Soprano; Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Alto; Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor; Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Basso; Pianist, Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY.

Theodore Thomas' Grand Orchestra have been engaged and the choral force of the society is more efficient than ever; the whole under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER. Tickets may be had at all the principal music-stores and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway, and Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st. Single Tickets $1. (Family Tickets, admitting three persons, $2 50, to be had only at the above-named places.) No Family Tickets will be sold at the door.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at ½ o'clock.
Mr. Wm. Wheatley having kindly proffered this theatre and the company the compliment of their services for a matinee at the above date, the Directors solicit the patronage of the public on the occasion.
WM. DAVIDGE,
Chairman Benefit Committee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY.
Last week of the successful Irish drama, THE FENIAN'S DREAM; OR, IRELAND FREE AT LAST. Othello in Rhyme; Scenes at the Opera; Ventriloquism; The Flying Wire; New Songs, New Dances, New Acts; Tony Pastor and the whole troupe. Grand matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK.

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE MUSIC BOOK.

THE CANZONETTA,
A COLLECTION OF VOCAL MUSIC FOR
Schools, Institutes and Classes, and for the Social Circle, containing a short Grammar and a set of Vocal Exercises; also a large variety of Sacred and Secular Music, arranged in two and three parts, by
E. J. FITZHUGH.

The CANZONETTA has been prepared to supply a want for music arranged in two and three parts, suitable for schools and classes, and for home practice, where four parts cannot always be had. It has been the aim to arrange the parts melodious and flowing.

The music is mostly new, very little of it having appeared in book form; some valuable copy-right pieces will be found in its pages; also, some gems from Mendelssohn, Weber, Flotow, &c. It has been adopted for the public schools of New-York and Brooklyn, after a most critical examination by a committee of competent musicians.

Principals and music teachers in grammar schools and seminaries, who desire music of a higher order than is usually found in books of this class, will find *The Canzonetta* well adapted to their wants. Price $1 per copy. Sample copies sent to heads of seminaries, teachers and clergymen, post-paid, on the receipt of 80 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 540 Broadway, N. Y.

HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?

If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.
They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.
N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS

TO RENT,
At the manufacturers,
HAINES BROTHERS,
2d-av., corner 21st-st.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos for sale at low prices. Also, a good assortment of pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Exquisite rich tone, full iron plate, over-strung bass, carved legs, round corners, &c.; is new and perfect in every respect, celebrated city makers, full warrantee, and having been taken in trade, will be sold a bargain for cash. Apply at BATTERSON'S Express Office, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot, wholesale and retail, for the GOLD MEDAL "Peloubet ORGANS," $65 to $800. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE BEST SUCCESS
ever attending this
BEST PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT,
as here may be found the
BEST COMBINATION
ever presented to the public, being
THE BEST MUSEUM, THE BEST CIRCUS,
THE BEST DRAMATIC COMPANY,
daily received with delight by the
BEST AUDIENCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE,
with the
BEST THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
embracing the
BEST STARS OF THE PROFESSION.
MR. EATON STONE,
the best BAREBACK RIDER in the world, outrivaling all competitors.
MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD,
the best eccentric equestrian.
MME. VIRGINIA,
the best bareback equestrienne.
MR. JOHN FOSTER,
the best clown.
MISS AMELIA,
the best vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY,
The best "Master of the Circle."
MASTER CHARLES SHERWOOD, Jr.,
the best boy performer, with the addition of the
BEST CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
appear in the best and most daring acts in the
BEST ARENA IN THE WORLD.
Previous to Circus the great drama of
MICHAEL ERLE;
Or, THE FAIR LASS OF LICHFIELD,
by the
BEST DRAMATIC TALENT.
W. B. HARRISON, best Extemporaneous Singer.
THE BEST CURIOSITIES EVER ON EXHIBITION.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 19 inches high, weighing 12 pounds—the best and smallest dwarf ever exhibited.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 23 inches high, 18 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED, the Miniature Lady.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World, and prettiest CIRCASSIAN GIRLS ever seen.
THE BEST GLASS-BLOWERS,
ever before the public. They exhibit
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION.
JOHN BATTERSLY, LIVING SKELETON, weighing 67 pounds. His wife, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, nearly 700 pounds.
THE BEST LIVING CONTRAST EVER SEEN.
THREE-HORNED BULL and ALBINO BOY.
The best Cosmoramas, Stereopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

MEMORIAL CONCERT,

TO
WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1865,
in aid of the fund for the benefit of his
WIDOW AND CHILDREN.

The Committee of Arrangements beg to announce that the following distinguished artists have in the most generous manner volunteered their services:

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, } by permission of
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, } Max Maretzek.
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Mr. JOHN A. KYLE,
Mr. WM. BERGE,
Mr. EDWARD J. BROWNS,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, ARION SOCIETY,
HARMONIC SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION
NEW-YORK SINGING ACADEMY,
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets of admission....$2 00
With reserved seat in parquet or balcony....2 50
With reserved seat in boxes....5 00
Tickets to family circle....1 00

The sale of tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at all the music-stores and piano-forte establishments.
Reserved seats at the Academy of Music.
Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Private boxes can be obtained at Irving Hall, and Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.
MAX MARETZEK, Chairman.
EDMUND REMACK, Secretary.
COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL CONCERT.
L. F. Harrison, H. C. Watson, Theo. Thomas.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE. BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BRILLIANT AND VARIED ATTRACTION,
nightly greeted by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
IN NEW MIRTH-PROVOKING ACTS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS,
NEW SONGS AND DANCES, &c.
The original farce, entitled
WHAT WILL BECOME OF US ALL.
The beautiful ballet divertissement, entitled
GISELLE AND MOSCOVITE.
THE CORPS D'ETHIOPE,
in their side-splitting acts.
See small bills of the day. A constant change of programme.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARTIST FUND EXHIBITION.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

FINE ARTS.

FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

LECTURES.

REV. A. A. WILLITS

ON
"DOMESTIC HAPPINESS,"
AT
13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
First of a course of five popular lectures. Tickets for the course $1. For Mr. Willits' lecture 50 cents; may be obtained at the door.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Lecture by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 694 Broadway.

LECTURE IN FRENCH BY E. DE CRAUZAT, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ in the evening, at No. 9 University-place, (Union Seminary,) for the benefit of the French Protestant Evangelical Church. Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.* Tickets 50 cents, sold at the door.

DR. BUTLER'S RECEPTION AT COOPER INSTITUTE, Dec. 12, Tuesday evening next, 7½ o'clock. He gives his thrilling lecture on the SEPOY REBELLION.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, cor. Laight and Varick-st. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Doors open at 7½ P. M.; lecture at 8. Admittance 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

The side-wheel steamer CORNUBIA, length 190 feet by 24 feet, and 14 feet deep; iron propeller steamer PRESTON, length 170 feet by 23 feet, and 13½ feet hold; screw gunboats WINONA, and PANOLA, length 168 feet by 28 feet 10 inches, and 11 feet 8 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS MAN, of upright character, with $20,000 to $25,000 to invest in a large manufacturing business in the City of New-York. A leading management in the financial and sales departments is required, and without the proper qualifications for such service the money is not wanted. A liberal salary and advantageous terms will be offered. Address A. M. A. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential.

$30.000 TO $50,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY for capitalists to invest in a lucrative manufacturing and jobbing business, well established, combining a Northern, Southern and foreign trade. The business could be incorporated into a stock company of $100,000, of which about $50,000 is already promised. Address Box No. 2,575 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A FINE BROKERAGE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Worth $3,000 a year; parties going into another business; price $6,000, cash. Apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF a country store, doing a business of over $50,000. Address Box No. 9 Astoria Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS.
CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, AS TOURISTS' CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, DESKS, ALBUMS, &c.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.
Branch of London establishment.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, having completed their report in said matter, notice is hereby given that a copy of said report, which will be presented for confirmation to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the Clerk's office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, being the first publication of this notice, state his or their objections to the same, in writing to the undersigned at their office, number 32 Nassau-street, (Room number 30,) in the City of New-York.—DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET, }

ANNIVERSARIES.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MONDAY, December 11,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
of Boucicault's great drama,
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
with
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character of
SALEM SCUDDER,
THE YANKEE OVERSEER.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
as ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
Mr. J. G. Hanley....as....Wahnotee,
(a Le Pan Indian Chief.)
Mr. John Dyott....as....McClosky,
(the piece of Connecticut hardware.)
Mr. C. Walcot....as....Pete, the old Slave.
Mr. Andrews....as....Poindexter, the Auctioneer.
Mr. Burroughs....as....George Peyton.
Mr. H. Bland....as....Sunnyside, the Planter.
Miss Andrews....as....Madame Peyton,
the Southern Lady.
Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr....as....Dora Sunnyside,
a Southern Belle.
Doors open 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A GREAT WEEK OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, sixteenth night of LOST IN LONDON.
TUESDAY, first time, DREAMS OF DELUSION, and
A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
First appearance of
MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON,
from the Royal St. James' Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY—17th night of "Lost in London." THURSDAY—"Dreams of Delusion," and "A Wonderful Woman." FRIDAY—18th night of "Lost in London." SATURDAY—"Dreams of Delusion," "A Wonderful Woman."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First nights of the
NEW NATIONAL DRAMA,
written expressly for this theatre, by John F. Poole, Esq.,
GRANT'S CAMPAIGN;
Or, INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBELLION,
presented with all the adjuncts of
New scenery by Mr. W. WALLACK.
Machinery by Mr. McCONOCHY.
Costumes by Mr. STANTON.
Music selected and arranged by Mr. S. DEANE.
A powerful distribution of characters, including Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, George Brooks, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. Stanton.
Drama of FALSE COLORS. Farce, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. GEO. BROOKS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT FENIAN PLAY.
EVERY EVENING this week will be performed the sensation play entitled
A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
Scene 1—Brother Jonathan's Yankee Notion Shop.
Scene 2—A Street in Jonathan's Village.
Scene 3—Hall in John Bull's Mansion.
Scene 4—Pat's Cabin.
Scene 5—Grand Allegory "The Shamrock."
Previous to the play "Ethiopian Minstrelsy," &c., by
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

COOPER INSTITUTE,

DEC. 16, 19, 21, 22 AND 23.
H. M. FAY, former confederate of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, previous to sailing to Europe to expose them, will give, on the evenings of the above dates, at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
a complete and thorough exposition of all their
TRICKS AND HUMBUGGERY.
Remember the dates—Dec. 16, 19, 21, 22 and 23.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 7½, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
DAN BRYANT....as the....STUMP ORATOR.
CHALLENGE DANCE, Dave Reed and Dan Bryant.
LITTLE MAC, the comic wonder, in his essence.
Reckon I'm in Luck. Drum Major. Latest from Paris.
JEEMES, THE POET.
Slim Jim....N. Seymour. | Funny Jim....Dan Bryant.
SCENES AT PHALON'S. Down in Old K. y. K.
Parquet 50 cents; gallery 30 cents; private boxes $5.

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

PHAROAH'S SERPENTS.
"It will astonish the groups around many a Winter fireside."—*London Standard.*
50 cents per box. By mail, 55 cents.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
J. L. WARREN, Manager,
No. 579 Broadway.

For other Amusements see Eighth Page.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING OF
COLORED PERSONS
Will be held
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
In basement of Shiloh Church,
Prince-st., corner Marion,
On the subject of sending
A COLORED DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

A POPULAR MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Society for the advancement of Science and Art will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Maj.-Gen. Hooker, Vice-Admiral Farragut, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Prof. Draper, Rev. Dr. Weston, Chaplain Seventh Regiment; Hon. J. T. Brady and other distinguished gentlemen.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

JAMES H. TYNG'S

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING—DOLBEAR'S new system of "hand training," No. [illegible] Broadway, will positively remove stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and enable any lady or gentleman to write any style desired with ease and satisfaction. Terms $25.

AT PAINE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 349 (new No. 365) Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, open day and evening. Penmanship and arithmetic or book-keeping; lessons unlimited, $10. 20 writing-lessons, ladies, $3; gentlemen $2 50.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 120 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Next term opens Jan 1.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS—FOR THE SEDENTARY. Swedish movements for invalids, at their residence if desired. Call upon or address Dr. THOMPSON, No. 220 6th-av., New-York. Office hours from 12 to 3 P. M.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction (private if desired) in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs.

ANY LADY DESIRING INSTRUCTION in penmanship at her residence may secure the services of a competent lady teacher by addressing Miss A. B., at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH 8 years' experience, lately arrived in New-York, speaking English fluently, wishes to give lessons in schools or families, or any work requiring zeal and attention; his wife is ready to give piano lessons, which she has taught for many years. Write or apply to Prof. V. L. REGNOUF, No. 222 Thompson-st.

A SWISS LADY, OF MORE THAN TEN years' experience in teaching, wishes to give some lessons in French or German in a school or in a family, during the afternoon hours; she would also take some employment, either as reader or as copyist. Apply at Mr. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 348 East 34th-st.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and English branches; hours after 1 P. M. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess by a lady who teaches English, with higher mathematics, Latin, and French. Address Miss L. B., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, AND a thorough teacher of English, French, German and music, desires a morning engagement. Best references. Address TUITION, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Unexpected Explosion in the Cabinet and Senate.

Alleged Enormous Frauds by the Officers of the Organization.

President O'Mahoney Impeached and Deposed, and Mr. W. R. Roberts Chosen President.

Fenian Congress to be Called in this City on the 2d of January.

It is manifestly all up with the junta which styles itself the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood. The brethren in high places, having accumulated a vast fund, amounting, it is said, to more than $1,000,000 now in the treasury, have fallen to fighting over the distribution of the money and the management of the Fenian movement in America.

We have it from high authority that the President of the Irish Republic in America and Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood broadly charges that some of his brethren of the Cabinet have been concerned in stupendous frauds upon the treasury, and that to these frauds the origin of the secession movement in the Brotherhood may be traced. On the other hand, the ten "malcontents" who have given so much trouble to the dwellers in the Union-square palace, allege that of those lavish contributions which the frugal and industrious Irish servant-girls in the United States have contributed with the expectation of liberating their native isle, no insignificant share has been squandered if not embezzled by the salaried officials who utter their edicts from the headquarters of the Fenian President in New-York. In view of this alleged malfeasance, the illustrious Ten, styling themselves the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood,

TOOK TIME BY THE FORELOCK,

last week, and, assembling as a Senate and organizing in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution which was adopted by the Congress of the Brotherhood, in Philadelphia, in October last, proceeded to draw up bills of indictment against Col. JOHN O'MAHONEY, the President, and Mr. BERNARD DORAN KILLIAN, Secretary of the Treasury. The charges against O'MAHONEY are: "Violation of oath, in declining to communicate with the Senate upon affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood; refusing to enable the standing Finance Committee of the Senate to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury the books and accounts which the latter had denied them for inspection; having placed in official positions and salaried several persons whom the Senate rejected when presented for confirmation, and other persons also with salaries who had not been submitted for confirmation; having himself usurped the position of agent of the Irish Republic, to which a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year is attached, and after being peremptorily rejected for that position by the Senate, having, in defiance of the Senate notification, duly served upon him, issued bonds with his own name as such agent in print, while the constitution requires them to be signed by a confirmed agent of the I. R.; having unconstitutionally refused to lodge in the hands of the general Treasurer, as heretofore, the greater portion of the money received for society purposes since the Philadelphia Congress; having refused, from time to time, to lay communications from the I. R. authorities before the President of the Senate, as required by the constitution, and having read said communications in open meetings at No. 814 Broadway, mentioning the proper name of the C. E. of I. R., and thus endangering his safety; having wastefully expended a large amount of money by paying an immense rent, eighteen months in advance, for a mansion on Union-square, and lodging another large sum for the same period to provide against damages to the said building, thus depriving the Fenian Brotherhood for a year and a half of the use of money which is seriously needed for Irish revolutionary purposes; having aided the Secretary of the Treasury in malfeasance; having arbitrarily menaced the Secretary of War, and threatened to remove him if he should report to or communicate with the Senate on business of his department; having calumniated, by writing and otherwise, the C. E. of the I. R.; having made inflammatory addresses to meetings of Fenians in this city, inciting them to violence against the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to violation and overthrow of the constitution in other regards; having impeded the progress of the legitimate business of the association in refusing to the Secretary of War the money appropriated by the Senate for his department, such appropriation having been approved by himself.

Copies of these charges, and copies of charges against Secretary KILLIAN, were sent to Messrs. O'MAHONEY and KILLIAN, but the gentlemen omitted to notice them, and the ten Senators on Saturday, therefore, proceeded to the trial, and having found the accused guilty, formally deposed them from office, and then one of their own number,

MR. W. R. ROBERTS, WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

It is stated that Mr. ROBERTS, in accepting the office, stipulated that no salary should be attached to it. The ten Senators, having installed their President, adopted the following

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR,

which, with accompanying resolutions, is to be sent to the various branches of the Fenian organization throughout the United States and in the Canadas:

SENATE CHAMBER, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.

To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

BROTHERS: However painful the accompanying resolution may be (the bond resolutions already published in the *Herald*), we, your representatives, had but one alternative before us—to submit in silence to the ruin of our cause and the robbery of a too-confiding people, or to lay before you the truth, and trust to your virtue and patriotism to save Ireland and her name from the contempt of the world.

The President, disregarding that constitution which he has sworn to you to support, refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Senate, your chosen representatives.

In a few days you will be in possession of an official statement of every fact; until then let it suffice to say that the Secretary of War, a tried and experienced soldier, whose ability and gallantry have stood the test of eighteen years, has been impeded in the perfection of his plans for immediate action by the imbecility and the dishonesty of men in whom we had, unfortunately, reposed our confidence.

The Secretary of the Treasury refuses an investigation of his books. We are prevented from inquiring into the expenditure of those moneys which you had contributed to further the cause of your country. An amount of money had been appropriated to the War Department; but, when a portion was called for, to buy arms and material of war, the money was refused, although it was stated that "small amounts would be given to meet current expenses." And yet there were funds wherewith a palace was hired, eighteen months' rent paid in advance, a large sum deposited in the hands of the owner as security for possible damages to his premises, and locked up in his hands until 1867. Sumptuous sleeping-rooms have been fitted up, and elegant furniture purchased for several thousand dollars more, for the accommodation not merely of the machinery necessary to our government, but also for the use of a crowd of useless, and, in some cases, even dangerous, hangers-on, whose names have never been presented to your Senate for confirmation.

We shall ask of you to look at facts—to listen to the truth. We ask of you to support that man whose appointment to the direction of military affairs was hailed by all of you as a pledge that business was meant, and that we were no longer to remain inactive while our brethren at home were lying in a British dungeon, awaiting their summons to the scaffold.

All remittances of moneys for the purposes of the Fenian Brotherhood should be made in drafts payable to the order of the Treasurer, PATRICK O'ROURKE, and be directed to Box No. 5,141 Post-office, New-York. An account of the amount of money forwarded by each Circle, since the date of the Philadelphia Congress, should be sent by the Treasurer of the Circle to the address of the Treasurer in New-York, as above. The names of those members who have paid the "final call" should also be sent on, in order that such members may receive the bonds therefor, when properly signed and issued.

We remain, Brothers, yours in fraternity,
JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia, Penn.
P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. SULLIVAN, Tiffin, Ohio.
P. O'ROURKE, New-York City.
WILLIAM FLEMING, Troy, N. Y.
EDWARD L. CARY, New-York City.
PATRICK J. MEEHAN, New-York City.
MICHAEL SCANLAN, Chicago, Ill.
W. R. ROBERTS, New-York City.
Members of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

PRESIDENT JOHN O'MAHONEY,

while the trial was in progress, was not idly smoking his choice Havana at the palatial mansion of the Cabinet in Union-square; on the contrary, he was in busy correspondence with the members of the late Philadelphia Congress, preparing for the reassembling of that body in this city on the 2d of January next, and for the expulsion, by that body, of the ten Senators whose names are attached to the foregoing address. Col. O'MAHONEY and his party of ins, or the enterprising gentlemen who are transacting business in the name of an Irish Republic, at Union-square, distinctly charge that one of the ten malcontent Senators recently loaned $180,000 of the Fenian Brotherhood's funds, and that the Brotherhood have neither security for this large sum of money nor any positive proof that they shall ever again see the color of a dollar that is said so to have been loaned. They furthermore accuse the Senator of having speculated in gold and thus irretrievably sunk $47,000 of the [illegible] money, and they add that the [illegible] Senators now refuse to [illegible] books to Mr. B. DORAN KILLIAN [illegible] the Treasury [illegible].

Against another of the [illegible] editor of a weekly paper [illegible]—having been sent with [illegible] as the accredited agent of the American [illegible] Brotherhood, with instructions to [illegible] Irishmen information concerning the [illegible] here, seems not to have fulfilled [illegible] and it is alleged that he was [illegible] of instructions—the identical letter which is said to have put England's detective policemen on track of JAMES STEPHENS, the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland.

Another count in the indictment against the ten malcontents is that they have employed a reporter who is attached to a morning journal, and are paying him a princely salary to write in their interest and in opposition to the American Fenian President and Cabinet, and to this circumstance they attribute the whirl which was editorially made by a newspaper on Saturday morning.

These alleged facts are to be used in the Congress by President O'MAHONEY & Co. against the ten Senators who have presumed to beard that official in his lair, and O'MAHONEY thinks, with the proofs that are in the hands of the Cabinet, a seal of infamy may be stamped upon the brows of the ten, and their ignominious expulsion from Fenian circles may be effected.

The Cabinet more than hint that the agent whom they dispatched to Ireland to propagate Fenianism and speak encouraging words to the Fenians there, sold out to the British Government, and was bribed to disclose to English detective officers the Fenian Brotherhood's plans, and that his disclosures led to the apprehension of STEPHENS and the suppression of the Fenian newspaper organ, *The People*. This charge also is to be sustained, if possible, before the Congress in January next, and the inquiry is to be pressed as to how much British gold the alleged apostate pocketed. The Cabinet will also arraign the ten malcontent Senators for circulating subscription papers and promising to utter bonds of the Irish Republic without authority, and for collecting $68,000 from Irish men and women in the rural districts, not a dollar of which, say the Cabinet, has been deposited in the general treasury.

At the Congress, it is said, the ten accused Senators will ask under whose authority the Union-square people have begged upward of $1,000,000 from their fellow-countrymen, and to what uses they intend to apply this gigantic fund. They will want to know who authorized the leasing of the President's headquarters, at a rent of $18,000 for eighteen months, and who bade them pledge $5000 to keep the mansion in repair, and why they agreed to expend $5,000 more in filling the house with luxurious furniture? The ten will likewise ask what, during the late war, were the affiliations of the present Secretary of the Fenian Treasury, and whether he was the rebel Gen. PRICE's friend and himself an active rebel. And the American people in turn, may ask whether the Fenian scheme, from beginning to end, is not the most audacious imposition that was ever perpetrated upon an intelligent people.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

Correspondence Between Messrs. Williams and Gunther—Mayor Gunther Retracts his Anti-Emigration Views.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT CO.,
No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1865.

SIR: On the 14th of September of last year, you did me the honor in reply to a communication which I addressed to you as a member of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, to write me a letter designed to express your disapproval of the policy of the government in legislating for the encouragement of immigration, and your refusal to lend your support to the efforts of this Company in giving effect to that policy.

In that letter you stated that the title of the Act of Congress to carry out which this company has been organized "is a misnomer and should have been called a bait under fraudulent pretences to enlist foreigners." You asserted that "the condition of the laborer here is not one promising a fair remuneration under our inflated paper currency." "One half of his wages," you assert, "is absorbed by taxation, and the balance at the present rates is about forty cents in real value to each dollar of nominal payment."

You asserted the injustice of bringing European laborers into conflict with 50,000 operatives in this city alone contending against the oppression of capital "with wages inadequate to their support," being as you are pleased to say a movement "for the benefit of employers through the agency of societies called into being by this act of Congress."

You described the contract, voluntarily made by European laborers, by which they agreed to labor for a period not exceeding one year on terms mutually agreed upon as "a species of servitude," rendering the condition of the laborer who enters it "menial, dependent and degraded."

You referred in language expressive of distrust "to the lawful money of the United States," asking "*What is this lawful money?*"

Within three days after the receipt of your letter I put such information in your possession as was sufficient to establish the facts that the object of this Corporation was to facilitate and encourage the emigration of operatives from Europe to the United States, simply and solely for industrial purposes.

I put the proof before you that the statement made by your Honor that "the condition of the laborer is not one promising a fair remuneration," was not true.

I pointed out to you that the purpose of this Corporation was not to "crowd together in the large seaboard cities, multitudes of laborers who fly from Europe to these shores," but rather "to disperse and disseminate them through the country among the Miners, Manufacturers and Agriculturists, who are so willing to employ them."

I informed you that the operations of the company were not identified in any way with movements to obtain recruits for the American army. I explained to you that the contracts made with the workingmen in Europe by this company are entirely voluntary in their nature, and specify minutely all the conditions upon which the intending emigrant agrees to labor for his proposed employer, that he simply pledges the wages of his labor for the money loaned him to defray the expenses of his emigration. And, finally, I expressed my regret at the expression of doubt with which your Honor thought fit to allude to the national resources of the country.

But, notwithstanding the information thus placed in your hands, your Honor still thought it fitting to suffer your letter to go to the world.

Your letter, I am informed, has been translated into the German and French languages; and has been copied by the British newspapers, and thus extensively circulated in Great Britain and Continental Europe. It has proved a most powerful weapon in the hands of the enemies of this country, in depreciating the national credit in Europe, and has not been without its influence in hindering foreign emigration.

So injurious did the effect of it appear to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, that in a report on emigration adopted by that influential commercial body, it is thus referred to: "Your committee have read it with surprise; it lacks that expression of faith in the integrity of the Government of the United States and respect for the laws of Congress, which patriotism enjoins and authority should inforce. It has been used abroad in a manner prejudicial, as your committee thinks, to the best interests of the country. The authority, himself of foreign descent, has attained to fortune and station in a city where the alien and the native-born, out of a successful life, are willing or unwilling witnesses of the value of our all-embracing institutions."

I cannot think that Your Honor can be willing to continue under the load of responsibility which now presses upon you, as the only public opponent of emigration, and, therefore, as the organ of the company most prominent and effective in this country in promoting foreign emigration, and through which you were first pleased to avow your principles on this subject to the public, I take the liberty of asking you if you are now disposed to modify or retract the statements or opinions expressed in your letter to me already referred to, or if you still continue to assert and maintain them? I design that this inquiry may not be deemed intrusive. I make it respectfully; but I am so conscious of the incalculable evil which your letter has produced, that I am impelled thus to address you, in the hope that while yet you have the power you will use the influence of your high office to repair it. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration.

To Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.

John Williams, Esq., General Agent of the American Emigrant Company:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 24th inst., in relation to certain topics embraced in a letter addressed to you on Sept. 14, 1864, on the subject of the operations of the "American Emigrant Company." You conclude by stating in substance that my letter has produced "incalculable evil," and express the hope that I would use my influence to repair it.

To repair a wrong which I may have caused is a sufficient motive to waive any exception I might otherwise have been disposed to raise as to certain portions of your letter.

I am quite confident that I can in a few lines neutralize the evil of which you complain. The condition of public affairs in the United States has changed entirely since I wrote the letter alluded to. Peace has succeeded civil strife waged on a scale that was aptly described as gigantic. This was the main element which weighed on my mind when, impelled by sentiments I regarded as just and humane, I gave advice to my fellow-men, albeit poor, in other lands, to hesitate before embarking for shores drenched in fraternal blood.

I yield to none in my estimation of the value of emigration. I would encourage it by every lawful and honorable means, both as enlarging the prosperity of the country, and conducing to the happiness and freedom of the emigrants and their children.

The discussion of other points presented, such as the constitutional power of Congress, the effects of taxation and paper money, and the form of the contracts proposed by your company would tend to embarrass and complicate the subject. It is sufficient to say that they are of minor importance.

If heretofore emigrants have been deterred by my influence from seeking a home in America, I now say come, especially when a vast and fertile region, delightful in climate and rich in resources, invites the farmer and artisan, and holds out rewards greater than ever before offered to industry, frugality and skill. Let them come, and by their devotion to that glorious constitution, which is the only test of patriotism, repair "the incalculable evil" caused by those pernicious counsels which destroyed for a time our domestic tranquillity.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY,
No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 27th ult., which, however, did not reach this office until the afternoon of the 2d inst.

I shall not conceal from you the gratification with [illegible] the people of the Old World [illegible] opportunity here offered to [illegible] nationalities and of all industries, to attain a position of personal independence, political freedom and social elevation utterly beyond their reach in their native lands, will have a special influence in counteracting the effects of your former counsels.

I concur heartily with your Honor as to the wisdom of abstaining from reference to other subjects, which as compared with the magnitude of this great topic—the encouragement of immigration—are indeed of "minor importance."

Permit me, Sir, to express the confidence that, in the future retrospect of your administration as the Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York, you will look back on no public act of yours with greater satisfaction than this generous and manly effort to repair a wrong you had inflicted.

I have, with great respect, the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Immigration.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1865, and their destinations:

Destination.	Number.	Destination.	Number.
Arkansas	5	Missouri	3,657
Alabama	9	Mexico	33
B. Columbia	14	Mississippi	21
Canada	1,448	New-Hampshire	187
California	969	Nova Scotia	38
Connecticut	2,254	New-York State	73,426
Colorado	3	New-Jersey	4,994
Cuba	83	Nebraska	92
Delaware	152	North Carolina	19
District of Columbia	1,137	New-Brunswick	45
Florida	4	Oregon	14
Georgia	13	Ohio	8,892
Illinois	14,878	Pennsylvania	20,923
Iowa	3,076	Rhode Island	1,115
Indiana	2,181	South Carolina	45
Kentucky	1,008	South America	30
Kansas	327	Texas	21
Louisiana	259	Tennessee	350
Massachusetts	8,573	Vermont	239
Maryland	1,725	Utah	1,080
Maine	314	Virginia	465
Michigan	2,751	West Indies	11
Minnesota	1,314	Wisconsin	4,754
		Total	162,918

Arrivals each month.—January, 5,319; February, 2,466; March, 6,171; April, 10,818; May, 24,451; June, 27,119; July, 21,290; August, 22,011; September, 23,204; October, 20,069. Total, 162,918. Average each month, 16,291; average each week, 3702; average each day, 535.

Bids for Leases of Engine-Houses.

The following engine and hose houses having become vacant under the operation of the new Fire Department Law, bids for leases of the same for one year were opened at the Comptroller's office on Saturday. The Fire Commissioners, who were present during the opening of the bids, expressed the opinion that the Comptroller had no right to lease the property without their sanction, and referred him to a section of the law bearing on the question. Comptroller BRENNAN is, however, of the opinion that, as the general custodian of the city's property, he has a right to lease the houses and collect the rents therefor. The following is a list of the bids received:

Engine-house No. 10, Eighty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue—John Conolly, $250; James Judge, $100.

Engine-house No. 87, Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues—W. H. Moore, $159; Thos. Duffy, $155.

Engine-house No. 39, No. 128 West Thirty-first-street—Alex. Murray, $125; Wm. Fagan, $460; Sam'l A. Waugh, $200; John Caffrey, $425.

Engine-house No. 51, No. 161 East Twenty-second-street—Eagleston Manufacturing Co., $200. The same for ground, $150.

Hose Company No. 50, No. 10½ Mott-street—Michael Brown, $225; J. J. Nelius, $300; John Donely, $150; Owen Gray, $225; James Garry, $250; Albert Hall, $204; Mutual Pleasure Club will give higher than any other.

Engine-house No. 18, No. 78 West Fortieth-street—Samuel Waugh, $150; J. W. McGinn, $300; John Conolly, $225.

Hose Company No. 10—No bids.

Hose Company No. 6, No. 23½ Gouverneur-street—Peter Gray, $260; John J. Blair, $300; John Conelly, $250; Michael Gody, $50.

Hose Company No. 2, Duane-street, near Rose—John Castor, $300; Thomas Nugent, $400; C. Moran, $500; Morris Murphy, $450; J. Crudi, $600; John Kennedy, $350; Jacob Rachel, $525.

Hose Company No. 16, No. 164 Norfolk-street—L. L. Keenan, $325; Samuel Hoffeneimer, $300; Marshall & Bros., $300; O. Higby, $275; John Conelly, $200.

Hose Company No. 19, No. 88 Greene-street—Wm. Graham, $700; John Conelly, $250; G. Gumbrecht, $550; Hy. Hughes, $450; Robt. Warnock, $500; E. Van Ranst, $775.

Hose Company No. 23, No. 48 Horatio-street—John Conelly, $200.

Fifth Ward Hose, No. 128 West Broadway—W. L. Deane, $615; T. V. L. Wheeler, $700; P. A. Devoy, $250; Robert Patton, $515; John H. Whitenack, $415; W. Rockfellow and others, $300; Jacob Thorpe, $750; Alex. McGarren, $300; Morris O'Meara, $400.

Hose Company No. 61, No. 379 Fourth-avenue—D. O'Donohue, $400; John Conelly, $250; R. Kelly, $360, for Nos. 379 and 377; Mr. Sloat, $300; E. Mariner, for Nos. 379 and 377, $200.

Engine-house No. 28, No. 377 Fourth-avenue—A. L. Whitlow, $400; McGuire, $350; John Conelly, $250; Sloat, $300.

Hose Company No. 31, No. 7 Jackson-street—James Gilmartin, $300; L. R. Purdy & Co., $750; M. W. Gilmartin, $360; John Conelly, $200; Anthony Miller, $210; M. J. Haley, $500; Geo. Linder, $260.

Hose Company No. 33, No. 118 Sullivan-street—J. R. Dahl, $400; Henry Hughes, $405; J. Conelly, $200; H. Hughes, $300.

Hose Company No. 49, No. 126 Cedar-street—John Conelly, $200; J. Whitnack, $315; John Dilgan, $100.

Hose Company No. 30, No. 744 West Twenty-seventh-street—John Conelly, $200; Daniel Snow, $750; Johnson & Sheppard, $400.

Hose Company No. 11—No bids.

Board of Aldermen.

RE-LEASING OFFICES—WIDENING OF WEST-STREET.

A special meeting of this board was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. JEREMIAH in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Alderman MOORE authorizing the Comptroller to re-lease the offices in the buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, at the following rates per annum: Offices of Corporation Counsel, $8,000; Public Administrator, $5,000; Corporation Attorney, $5,000.

The resolution was laid over.

A resolution was presented by Alderman NORTON to widen West-street to the limits of the bulkhead line, as fixed by the Harbor Commissioners, throughout its entire length, from Battery-place to Hammond-street, and that a suitable bulkhead be erected along the same, and the space within such bulkhead be filled up with good and wholesome earth. The resolution further provides for the erection of a new bulkhead of stone-masonry or cast iron.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the board adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

Naval.

THE NEW STEAMER OLD COLONY.—The new and splendid steamer *Old Colony*, built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON, will take her place on the Boston and Newport line to-day, relieving the *Newport*, which will be laid up for the Winter. The *Old Colony* is the finest steamer ever built for the Sound service. She is 315 feet in length, 42 feet beam of hull, 75 feet over all, and 14 feet depth of hold. She has a powerful engine, with an 81-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston. The internal arrangements of the *Old Colony* are very rich and tasty, the joiner work by J. E. HOFFMAN is pronounced the finest yet placed upon a steamer. The upholstering was done by the company. She has 136 state rooms and over 200 berths. She is heated by steam and the saloons are lit with gas; in fact she contains all the modern improvements and comforts. She is amply provided with all manner of life-saving apparatus. She will be commanded by Capt. BROWN, of the *Newport*. She leaves from Pier No. 28 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LAUNCH OF THE NUEVO CUBANO.—The iron-steamer *Nuevo Cubano*, built for JUAN COSTA by T. F. ROWLAND, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, and intended to ply between the Isle of Pines and Batabano, in connection with the railroad between the latter place and Havana, was successfully launched on Saturday afternoon in presence of a large number of spectators. The vessel is about 300 tons, 140 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. The machinery is being built at the Morgan Iron Works, and consists of a beam-engine with a 36-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke of piston. The *Nuevo Cubano* is a fine-modeled boat, capable of speed, and well adapted for the trade into which she is to be placed.

THE HAYTIEN WAR STEAMER GALATEA.—On Saturday the crew of the *Galatea* were employed in signing the shipping articles, able seamen receiving $18 per month in gold. The entire crew is composed of American colored men, a large majority of whom have been in our naval service. The *Galatea* will go into the stream at an early day, preparatory to starting for a more genial clime.

The new and fine steamer *Saratoga*, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Line, will soon be ready to take her place in the line.

The Methodist Church in the South.

Rev. E. W. SCHON, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church South, made an appeal to the public yesterday, at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Church he represented. The reverend gentleman delivered an able sermon on the claims of the gospel and the duties of those who profess to be its expounders, selecting as his text Romans 1st chap., 16th verse: "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

At the conclusion of the sermon, Mr. SCHON said that he represented the Methodist Church in fifteen of the Southern States, and which comprised before the war 500,000 members, with 257 missions and 210 missionaries. They had, also, 153 Sabbath Schools, with 6,300 scholars. Among the slaves they had established in 1860 248 missions, with 207 missionaries, [illegible] money. He had, he said, on a former occasion, received valuable pecuniary aid in this city for the missionaries sent out by the Southern Church, and he hoped such aid would be continued.

A collection was then taken up, after which the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

BLACK MEN INTEND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

A Colored Delegation in Washington to Watch the Proceedings of Congress.

At a convention of the colored men of New-England, held recently in Boston, it was resolved that the interests of their race required them to keep a delegation in Washington during the present session of Congress, to note the proceedings of the National Legislature and labor with those Senators and members of the House of Representatives who may be willing to give the black man his rights as a freeman. And in pursuance of this resolution the convention chose Capt. GEORGE T. DOWNING, of Rhode Island, its delegate, and voted to give him $10,000 at once to cover the necessary expenses of his mission. The colored men of Ohio, also, recently took like action, and chose Mr. JOHN M. LANGSTON to press their claims at the Federal Capital, and the colored men of Louisiana, aided by white men's votes, have duly elected a member of the House of Representatives, whom they hope to see admitted to a seat on the floor of the House, and to him also a purse of $10,000 has been given. It is now proposed that New-York shall send a delegate in the person of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and that a fund of $10,000 be raised here to defray his expenses, and the leaders in this movement—among whom are Rev. SELLA MARTIN, Prof. CHALES L. REASON, THOMAS DOWNING and others—speak with confidence of their prospects of success.

With this object in view, a meeting of colored men was held on Monday evening last, in the vestry of Shiloh Church, in Marion-street, and an adjourned meeting is to be held at the same place at 7:30 this evening. A numerous attendance is anticipated.

The colored delegates that are to go to the capital are to be paid, it will be observed, a greater sum than is drawn by any Congressman east of the Mississippi river; and the natural inquiry is, why are they to be so liberally supplied with money? The reply is that the delegates are not only to dwell in the Federal City and treat with Congressmen upon subjects that they may deem of interest to black men, but they are also expected to establish a bureau of information and relief, or a headquarters to which the blacks of the whole country, and especially those of the South, may send for counsel; and such a bureau, it is obvious, cannot be inaugurated and maintained in a city like Washington at any trifling cost. It is probable that the delegates may be constrained to practice rigid economy from the beginning, even with ten thousand dollars each annually; and when the progress of reconstruction in the South shall have brought the late slaves up to a full realization of their new status—when it shall have become necessary to prepare plans for the education of the race, and for securing to them such rights as may be secured within the next decade—a paltry forty thousand dollars annually, to be expended by four men, will be nothing compared to the amount of money that the Washington bureau will require. Among the first duties that will devolve upon the Washington delegates will be the urging of the appointment of colored men as ministers plenipotentiary to the black republics of Hayti and Liberia.

The colored men here intend to collect the required funds from among their own race; but, of course, they will not reject any contributions which white men and women may tender. They have men of abundant wealth, and the leaders in the movement do not mean to fail.

The Steamship Matanzas—A Card.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the steamer *Matanzas*, feeling under the deepest obligation to the Captain and all the officers connected with the vessel, make it a pleasure to express our most earnest thanks for the kind attention paid us on this her forty-seventh trip.

We would also commend in the strongest terms the *Matanzas* as a safe and comfortable vessel, equal, if not superior, in our opinion, to any of the steamships running between New-York City and New-Orleans, (it having five water-tight compartments,) and would advise those desiring a comfortable voyage to avail themselves of the opportunities she affords.

Wm. Bailey, John Conroy, J. P. Austin, Adolph Beal, J. C. Bennett, C. Adams, J. Johnson, William C. Abbe, M. H. Kollock, M. D., John H. Gihon, M.D., Wm. J. Brown, Chas. F. Danchy, John Vaughan, Charles DeVere.

NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 10, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.—One day last week, while a family residing in Bergen was absent from home, a thief entered the house and stole an overcoat and shawl. As the fellow was making his exit from the rear of the premises, he was confronted by a large Newfoundland dog, who by admonitory growls and threatening bites, prevented him from leaving the premises until the family returned, when the thief was secured and the property was recovered.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH ROBBED.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Hudson City, was robbed on Thanksgiving night of the silver plate, holy water fount and some candlesticks. The thief probably expected to get the costly silver chalice, but owing to the fact that the church has twice before been robbed, the Pastor, Rev. Father VANUTE, has been in the habit of removing the chalice and other valuables to his residence after the services of the day. It is supposed the thief secreted himself in the church before it was closed for the night.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR very dull and nominally lower. WHEAT quiet at $1 21¾@$1 21½ for No. 1, and 84c.@86c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 42½c. for No. 1 and 40c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 25c.@25¼c. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS dull and no disposition to operate. HOGS—Receipts light; 8¾c.@10c. for medium to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 25,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,100 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, and 7,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 9.

WHEAT dull and nominal. HOGS dull, at $8 75@$9 50 ℔ 100 lbs. gross, regular packers not buying. Receipts, 2,600. PROVISIONS very dull and unsettled. Pork lower, and offered at $27 without buyers. Green Hams in moderate demand at 14½c. Shoulders and Sides nominal at 9c.@11½c.@12c. Bulk Shoulders held at 13c.; Sides at 14¾c.@15½c. in packages. Small sales clear Bacon Sides at 21½c. for new and 21¾c. for old. Lard declined to 18c. for Prime City and 17c. for Head, closing without buyers at those rates. WHISKY steady at 21 26. GOLD 144@145.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, and parties apart, with a light, willing inquiry. CORN at 75c. OATS—No. 1 at 44c. BARLEY—Canada nominal, at $1. RYE at 72½c.@73½c. PEAS nominal, at $1. WHISKY at $2 30. PORK—Old Mess, $29; New Mess, $30. LARD at 23c. IMPORTS—500 bbls. Flour, 53,350 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 1,618 bushels Barley and 350 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS since the 28th of November—5,900 bbls. Flour, 175,435 bushels Wheat, 36,780 bushels Corn, 10,350 bushels Oats, and 9,100 bushels Barley—all of which was for the interior, except 7,350 bushels Corn, cleared for Troy Dec. 4.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR dull, and 50c. per barrel lower; sales of 500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Red Winter, $10 75 for White, and $11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales confined to country millers, comprising 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club by sample at $1 60@$1 76, and 1,000 bushels Amber Winter Canada at $2; other grades nominal. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—91c. to Albany, and $1 11 to New-York. No receipts by Lake. CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—923 bbls. Flour. The amount of Wheat afloat on the Lake for this port is 60,750 bushels.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 8, 1865.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 500 bales of Middlings, at 46c.@47c. Sales for the week 31,150 bales. Receipts for the week 1,510 bales. Exports for the week 17,960 bales. Stock on hand 64,309 bales. GOLD 151.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

WHEAT dull and 2c. lower; sales of White Michigan $1 45; New Amber, $1 43½. CORN dull and nominally 1c. lower. OATS, buyer offers 34c.

MONTREAL, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR at unsalable prices, and nominal at $6 20@$7 50 for the range fancy, to superior extra. GRAIN nominal. WHEAT at $1 15@$1 20 for Canada and Western. OATS at 30c.@32c. BARLEY at 60c.@65c.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR, no sales. WHEAT at $1 30@$1 45 for Fall, and $1 10@$1 18 for Spring. BARLEY, 62c.@74c. OATS at 34c.@36c. PORK, $7@$8 20.

[Advertisement.]

"The breath of flowers is the music of nature."

"From the perfumes of flowers we recognize the Oratorio of Creation."

"JAQUES' EXTRACTS from the flowers touch the harp-strings of harmony. Eight different kinds of perfumery give us a whole octave of harmonious sweets, each one a hymn to nature; the whole, in a bouquet, a full Oratorio."

JAQUES' PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW,
without spectacles, doctor or medicines. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 10—*In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown*—T. Kerchoff, J. P. Buckley, wife and infant; J. Kempner and wife, R. Hall and wife, P. J. Hickey, C. W. Skinner, W. Haywood, F. Russell, R. L. Nevins, J. W. Green, J. James, R. J. Kennedy, M. Glashan, J. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, R. C. Seaver, Mrs. Kavanagh and child, Mrs. Albert, D. Wellington, Mrs. Ray and two children, A. B. [illegible] H. Marbury, [illegible] Snyder, G. W. [illegible] R. Herndon, C. R. Herndon, Mr. Hickey, J. C. Robinson, R. T. Hill, Wm. R. Gladding, Capt. Starr, Capt. Bates, Miss Annie, Mrs. James, D. Smith, S. C. Pierce, wife and child, D. Lander, J. Caldwell, S. G. Leavitt, W. D. Shields, P. F. Wood, H. Harkness, W. R. McGrower, H. H. Thomas, W. J. Moulton, Capt. Ulls, C. Saunders, M. W. George, D. McKinnon, M. Lynn, A. Walter, A. Gardner, J. Pinkerton, G. S. Dale, W. Wading, E. M. Foley, S. Peabody, J. Dunn, D. Bear, W. H. Anderson, Mrs. Ewing and daughter, G. W. Morris, R. Rowley, J. C. Galloway, W. Strang, J. M. West, H. R. Kennedy, M. M. Harkness, J. W. Mitchell, R. C. Fielder, W. F. Wilson and boy, G. A. Russell, W. G. Robinson, L. O. Sowles, L. R. Russell, L. D. Wheelock, B. Harrison, G. W. Lower, J. Noxle, L. J. Ward, C. L. Johnson, G. B. Wheeler, F. Grovestil, J. McCulloch, B. Hearn, E. Polatsek, A. Polatsek, T. H. Barrett, C. Peters, J. Mathews, J. Coon, D. B. Henkel, G. Rook, H. A. Williams, W. Balsar, D. Williams, T. Williams, W. H. Kinny, W. L. Ross, W. Lyon, J. Killgore, J. Phillips, S. Phillips, J. Tallman, S. Rogers, J. F. Jackson, J. Lavis, Morton, C. H. Shlen, J. Becker, C. Farnham, J. Lavis, F. Clark, P. W. Colman, J. D. Wheelan, E. F. Bragg and 2 children, A. Quigley, C. H. Gore, H. Lowman, H. Parr, C. Savin, O. Martin, G. Tisdale, J. Bitters and 2 children, J. Scham, S. Cossleman, G. Basham, A. Horn, A. Carroll, F. Klein, D. Hawley, R. Lawrence, J. Howlett, W. Fowler, S. Boynton, W. A. Mooney, Wm. Hutson, wife and child, L. Allen, wife and child, J. Perry and wife, Wm. M. Whitney, J. Bradley, H. Richards, O. B. Lay, E. P. Sargent, G. Malls, A. Taber, R. Herron, J. M. Shields, T. Williams, C. A. Taylor, H. Heegan, M. Marks, D. P. Clark, Lieut. Swanson, H. A. Dixon, D. R. Wilson, A. Sanders, C. J. Sage, F. Riker, F. Hammond, N. S. Davis, J. W. Blain and wife, J. O. Johnson, Mrs. Dale, J. Temberly, H. Lober, J. Holverson, A. C. Woolford, H. Sarbury, R. Dunn, W. N. Morton, W. Wilkinson, J. Mayfield, Miss Brandberry, L. W. Simonds, E. F. Moore, M. Chamberlys, T. Peck, P. Morgan, W. S. Bashford, C. W. Beal, A. Battiman, S. C. Kelly, J. B. Crooks, N. Brown, S. Baker, E. D. Taylor, J. Stevens, B. Southwick, Miss Glenville, A. Ramsay, W. H. Thayer, W. Bly, W. Abbott, H. Witzer, Wm. Baker, M. Vredinberg, and 330 in the steerage.

DEC. 10—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Dolwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hennington, Mr. and Mrs. Melverton, George Paxton, Rev. H. Meade, H. P. Barnes, Mr. Tunstall, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and 356 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Chas. Amslee, H. D. Real, C. Adams, J. Johnson, J. Vaughn, J. Bennett, T. Bailey, D. Kaufman, J. P. Austin, Mrs. S. R. Frost, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. H. Durgea, Miss M. Davis, Capt. C. F. Dauchy, U. S. A.; W. C. Brown, Dr. J. H. Gihon, lady and daughter, Dr. Kellick, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. C. Abbe and Capt. L. L. Hawes, U. S. A.

In steamship Constitution, from Savannah—Percey Dickinson, C. M. Dickinson, E. C. Weeks, W. L. Seward, Capt. H. R. Sibley, wife and child, Wm. Gotastem, Samuel Mayer, W. B. White, Henry Smith, Abm. Woolever, W. H. Stebbins, A. C. Prets, Isaac J. Ritch, O. G. Chapman, J. J. Hollis, J. J. Stephens, J. B. Degarne, A. W. Sloane, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Tybee, from Savannah—Mrs. E. Stafford, Miss Leila Stafford, Miss Louise Stafford, A. P. Welter, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.... 12 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 21 | Gov. Island. 3 10 | Hell Gate.... 4 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Passed in the river, bound up, steamships Towanda, from Galveston; George Sparks, from Pensacola, George Washington and Gen. Barnes, from New-York. Crossed the Bar same evening and proceeded to sea. Lat. 34 18, lon. 75 09, passed a three-masted propeller, bound S.; brig-rigged forward, supposed to be the Oriental. Experienced S. E. and N. E. gales the whole passage.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown Dec. 2, with mails and passengers to Central American Transit Co. The S. de C. left New-York Nov. 22, and arrived at Greytown on the 30th; discharged freight and passengers, and received passengers per steamship America, and left on evening of 2d inst. The transit was in good order, and no delay was experienced. At 12 M., Dec. 9, 14 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Eagle, bound S. The S. de C. has experienced strong head winds and heavy sea the entire passage.

Steamship Zodiac, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. 8th inst., 6½ A. M., 30 miles S. S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alhambra, bound to Charleston; 1 P. M. same day, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Chase, bound to Savannah.

Steamship Constitution, Greenman, Savannah Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. 8th inst., 2 A. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Chase and W. P. Clyde, bound S.

Steamship Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has on board the 68th Regiment New-York Vols.

Steamship M. A. Boardman, Jordan, Morehead City 62 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 369 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Onward, Luckie, Boston, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham; will finish loading for London.

Bark Ellen Morrison, McCarthy, Demarara Nov. 10, with molasses to D. Trowbridge, of New-Haven. Nov. 21, lat. 24 09, lon. 64 06, spoke a steamtug boat from New-York for St. Thomas; was in want of coal, (probably the Dandelion.) The E. M. has had very heavy weather; has been 18 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy gales from all points; carried away topsail-yards. Dec. 2, lat. 35, lon. 73, passed a quantity of wrecked stuff; also a great deal of heading. 6th, lat. 38 14, lon. 72 10, passed the stern of a vessel just above water, apparently not long in that condition; an hour afterwards passed a round-top, painted white, and several spars, supposed to belong to a square-rigged vessel of about 300 tons.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Lanfair, Martinique 19 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Trovatera, (of Searsport, Carver, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Thorhild, (Dan.,) Anderson, Canton July 5, with teas, &c., to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 4, and St. Helena Oct. 19.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa 20 ds., with dyewood, &c., to Dovale & Co. 2d inst., off Hatteras, saw a brig showing No. 2,439, standing E.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Seopean, St. Kitts 17 ds., with mo asses to Jones & Lough. Nov. 25, lat. 22 06, lon. 64 37, spoke steamer Dandelion, hence for South America, short of coal; was making for St. Thomas; supplied her with some spars for firewood.

Schr. Marie Victoria, (of Quebec,) Talbott, Quebec 30 ds., with lumber to order. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Gen. Lyon, Holbrook, Scomsco River 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, ——, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Rockhill, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Bowen, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma & Beulah, Hess, Millville, for New-London.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. James English, Barker, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Huntington, Boston, with marble.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Arr. ships Jennie Eastman, London; Juventa, Trapani via New-Orleans; brig Mechanic, Cardenas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—The steamer Clyde, from New-York, arr. yesterday. Arr. to-day, brig Julia, New-York; schrs. Robert Caldwell, Charleston; F. Nickerson, New-York; G. J. Spencer, do.; Lizzie Lawson, City Point; Franklin Bell, New-York; Express, Hyannis; Maine Law, Rockport. Cld. steamer Raleigh, New-York; brig Fredonia, do.; schr. Viola, do.

Spoken, &c.

Edith Rose—bark, from Rio for New-York, Nov. 27, lat. 21 35, lon. 66 45.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts, Nov. 23, brig Eclipse, for New-York same day.

At Curacoa, Nov. 20, bark International, Atkinson, for New-York, ldg.

At Martinique, Nov. 21, brig Milwaukee, dischg.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. COLTON is the undisputed originator of the painless and pleasant extraction of teeth with Nitrous Oxide Gas, and has given it to over 8,000 patients without an accident. To avoid the crowd and save time waiting, secure an appointment. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AT DR. VAN VLECK'S, NO. 175 6TH-AV. Teeth extracted without pain; fresh gas every day; unusual inducements for sets of teeth ordered now; complete sets in 5 hours after extracting your teeth.

COUGH NO MORE.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, sore throat, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the only preparation known to cure chronic coughs, asthma and consumption. It never fails to cure whooping cough and croup. Try a bottle directly. It is prepared from honey. It is particularly recommended for the young and the old. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., Agents.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 585, Dec. 9, 1865.
19, 38, 20, 5, 67, 75, 85, 64, 65, 56, 41, 69, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 586, Dec. 9, 1865.
54, 56, 24, 74, 70, 18, 69, 75, 10, 21, 35, 15, 22.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 585, Dec. 9, 1865.
55, 33, 26, 24, 68, 43, 47, 11, 10, 37, 23, 42, 18.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 586, Dec. 9, 1865.
63, 71, 59, 47, 22, 41, 75, 3, 44, 46, 66, 69, 1.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $20 in gold. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN LOTTERIES OFFICE, NO. 101 Watt-st., corner West-st., opposite Peoples' Line steamers, near Spring-st. Market, Collins Hotel and Jersey City Ferry. Prizes paid in greenbacks. M. F. COLBY, Licensed Lottery Broker, Late of No. 181 5th-av.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF the best and the cheapest dairy farms in Orange County: 120 acres; buildings good, with fruit, &c.; $2,500 cash. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN (ENGLISH) wants a situation as coachman or gardener; he is strictly temperate; country preferred; first-class reference given. Call on, or address, S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......... MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the two last nights of the season, or either of them, are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, before 12 M., TO-DAY.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½,
(Twenty-third subscription night, second season,)
with its magnificent and gorgeous mise en scene and most extraordinary cast, including
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. [illegible],
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR LORINI,
SIGNOR BARILI.
HERR MULLER, HERR REICHARDT,
Conductor.......... CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 12,
(Twenty-fourth and Last Subscription Night,)
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—L'AFRICAINE.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Reserved seats and tickets for the above-named performances may now be had at all the ticket offices, viz.: The Box-office of the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
CAMPBELL and CASTLE.
First Ballad and Operatic Concert, on which occasion the following artists will assist:
MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
MISS JENNY DEAN,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
and
MR. G. W. MORGAN.
Tickets, with reserved seats.......... $1 00
Tickets, without reserved seats.......... 50
For sale at the music stores and Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......... MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
FIRST AND ONLY TIME OF MEYERBEER'S L'AFRICAINE,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, &c., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE TAKEN OVER TO BROOKLYN AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE IN ORDER TO PRESENT THIS INCOMPARABLE WORK AS PERFECT AS IN NEW-YORK.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 720 BROADWAY.

If you wish to be vastly amused, go see the great Magician, Prof. WISEMAN. His works are truly wonderful. Doors open at 7; performances to commence at 8 o'clock; admission 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents. A grand Matinee will also be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.

SEATS AND ONE FRONT BOX FOR THE Wallace Memorial Concert, can be had of ROOT & ANTHONY, Stationers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SAFE AND CHEAP INVESTMENT
IN THE OIL WELLS OF THE WEST!
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF A GIFT,
and a TANGIBLE SHARE in the
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM PRIZE COMPANY
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The officers and directors of the New-York Petroleum Prize Company, with a degree of business energy and liberality hitherto unevinced by any corporation or private interest, have determined to open a
MINE OF WEALTH FOR EVERYBODY,
and distribute OIL SHARES AND PRESENTS TO THE MASSES; thus affording
EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD
an opportunity to
ACQUIRE A FORTUNE
AND RECEIVE A HANDSOME PRESENT,
upon the OUTLAY OF A SINGLE DOLLAR!
$125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.
THE OIL LANDS
owned by this company are situated near Parkersburgh, Athens County, Ohio—one of the richest oil tracts in America; already are arrangements consummated for developing the
STORES OF HIDDEN WEALTH
that lie beneath the surface.
With a sure capital of.......... $125,000
With a working capital of.......... 20,000
and real estate, rich shawls and laces, gold and silver watches, diamond rings, brooches and pins, sewing machines, horses, carriages, pianos, and an almost inexhaustible collection of useful and fancy articles, all of which will be
GIVEN TO THE PURCHASERS OF SHARES.
The NEW-YORK
PETROLEUM PRIZE COMPANY
offers to the people
MORE FOR ONE DOLLAR
than any cotemporary institution in the world.
GRAND EXPOSITION OF THE GOODS TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO SHAREHOLDERS
will be observed at the
SALESROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.
SALE OF OIL STOCK
WILL COMMENCE POSITIVELY
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, at 9 A. M.,
and will continue until all the shares are disposed.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Ladies desirous of investing in stock, will find an office in the salesrooms especially for their accommodation.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS CITY are respectfully invited to visit the salesrooms on the opening day, and see for themselves the immense advantages to be derived from investing in shares of the New-York Petroleum Prize Company.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
HOW TO ACQUIRE A FORTUNE
BY
JUDICIOUSLY SPENDING ONE DOLLAR.
ALL THE ELEMENTS OF WEALTH,
GOLD, SILVER AND OIL,
COAL, IRON AND TIMBER,
all contained in and upon the broad domain owned by (and secured by a perfect title) the
SANDY RIVER PETROLEUM PRIZE COMPANY.
10,500 ACRES OF LAND,
FOREST, PIT, MINE AND WELL.
A CAPITAL STOCK
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
A MILLION OF PRESENTS
at the disposal of this
GIGANTIC AND SOLID ORGANIZATION.
THE PUBLIC TO BE BENEFITED,
and the people to reap the advantages.
ALL CLASSES CAN BUY OIL STOCK
AT
ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
EVERY PERSON GETS IMMEDIATELY A GIFT.
THE SMALL SUM OF ONE DOLLAR
MAKES YOU A SHAREHOLDER.
THE SANDY RIVER
PETROLEUM PRIZE COMPANY
has determined upon doing business
ON A POPULAR PLAN,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1865,
THE DEPOSITORY
OF THE S. R. P. P. CO.,
NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
WILL BE
THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
AND THE
MILLION OF PRESENTS
BE SUBJECTED TO THEIR INSPECTION.
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1865,
THE SALE OF SHARES WILL COMMENCE,
AND EACH SHAREHOLDER,
WHO PAYS BUT ONE DOLLAR,
WILL BE MADE THE RECIPIENT OF A
COSTLY OR USEFUL PRESENT.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.
PRESENTS.
UMBRELLAS——SILK, ALPACA, GINGHAM.
PARASOLS——LACE, BEADED, ANGOLA.
CANES——MALACCA, IVORY and FANCY WOODS.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 405 Broadway.

NEW-YORK
COOKING
ACADEMY,
NO. 896 BROADWAY.
A course of lectures commences to-morrow.

SHIP THOMAS DUNHAM AND BARK SYLPHIDE.—The THOMAS DUNHAM is discharging under general orders at Pier No. 13 East River. Consignees of goods per SYLPHIDE, who have not already done so, will please call without delay on the undersigned, and, after complying with the requirements, obtain indorsement to bill of lading, under which entry can be made. Goods left in public store over fifteen days will be proceeded against for charges due, unless previously arranged for. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Average Adjusters, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—BY TUESDAY OR Wednesday: two experienced middle-aged gentlemen, for English and classics; salaries $1,000 and $1,200; and two experienced ladies for English, Latin and French, salaries $650. Also wanted, a partner, or to take the entire interest in a business college; a graduate of Eastman's preferred. To a thoroughgoing man $5,000 to $7,000 is sure even the first year. Apply at or address the National Teachers' Institute, 488 Broadway, N. Y.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will give information where WILLIAM ENNIS can be found; he left home on the 26th of October; he is 12 years old, fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, had the mark of a cut over his left eye; had on when he left a soldier's pants, gray jacket, hat about the same color. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his parents, and the above reward paid at No. 13 White-st., New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, elegantly finished in every style, at prices from $100 to $150, lower than any other in the city—possessing equal merit. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale low; has every improvement. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

A GREAT TRIUMPH—BARMORE CELEbrated improved Agraff premium pianos, splendid assortment; warranted five years. Warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st. 17 prize medals; without exception best piano made. Fine second-hand, $109.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES to obtain full or partial board, and pleasant, furnished room, with gas, bath and open fire, in a private family, residing below 14th-st. in this city, or near Fulton Ferry in Brooklyn; references given and desired. Address, stating terms, &c., H. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a private family; has the best of city reference and lived six years in his last place. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS IN A strictly first-class house, up town, can be had until May, or permanently, by a gentleman and wife wishing a private table. Address O. D. Y., Box 200 *Times* Office.

CONTRACTION.
CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.
PRICES DOWN.
PRICES DOWN.
PRICES DOWN.
PRICES DOWN.
PRICES DOWN.
PRICES DOWN.

In view of the expected contraction of currency,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
398, 400 & 402 BOWERY,
(Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory,)
have reduced their prices
20 PER CENT.

OVER COATS.
USUAL PRICE $60, NOW $48.
USUAL PRICE $55, NOW $44.
USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $40.
USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $36.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $32.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $24.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $20.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $16.
USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $14.
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS,
AT THE SAME REDUCED RATES.

WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
& GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ladies' Victoria Turnover Paper Collar. Ladies' Empress Turnover Paper Collar.
Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar. Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies French Paper Cuffs. Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.
Gentlemen's Piccadilly Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar. Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.
Gents. Reversible Paper Cuffs. Gents. English Paper Cuffs.

Gents. Paper Collars.

India Rubber Enamelled	50c. box or	$4.00 per 100
Superfine Glazed	50c. "	4.00 "
Pickwick or Embossed	40c. "	3.50 "
French Printed	40c. "	3.00 "
Ward's Perfect Fitting Collar	30c. "	2.50 "
Piccadilly Collar	50c. "	4.00 "
Patent Reversible Collar	25c. "	2.00 "

Gents. Paper Cuffs.

English Plain	75c. for 10 pair, or	$6.50 per 100
Reversible Enamelled	75c. "	6.50 "
" French Printed	75c. "	6.50 "

Ladies Paper Collars.

Standing—American	25c. for 25, or	$0.75 for 100
" English	35c. for 20, or	3.50 for 200
" French Printed	35c. " 20, "	3.50 "
Turnover—Victoria Plain	25c. " 10, "	2.00 for 100
" Empress Plain	25c. " 10, "	2.00 "

Ladies Paper Cuffs.

French	50c. for 10, or	$4.00 per 100
French Printed	50c. " 10, "	4.00 "
English Plain	60c. " 10, "	5.00 "

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only Paper Collars and Cuffs that are made from Pure Linen Stock.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price List sent by Mail. *Also, one Collar for sample.*

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 252 Broadway,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

OVER COATS.
One of the largest and best Stocks in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES. FREEMEN & BURR'S One-Price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton-st. and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner, opposite the Sun Building.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at
POLLAK & SON,
Meerschaum Manufacturers,
No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.